

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 12 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 88 77

October 12 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 77 76

WEATHER FORECAST

SHOWERS

Barometer 29.97.

3043 日四初月九年卯乙

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1915.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF THE ALLIES IN EAST AND WEST.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN RUSSIA NOT MERELY ARRESTED. INITIATIVE PASSES INTO RUSSIAN HANDS.

Enemy's Line at Dwinsk Reduced from 70 to 27 Miles

SEVEN OR EIGHT THOUSAND GERMAN DEAD LIE IN FRONT
OF BRITISH AND FRENCH LINES.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

THE DUC DE MONTPENSIER'S SCATHING DENOUNCEMENT.

October 11, 2.20 p.m.
The Duc de Montpensier has telegraphed to the King of Bulgaria, who is his cousin, and says *inter alia*: "Your saintly mother, my aunt Clementine, your uncles, those noble and unsullied soldiers of Orleans, Anjou, Nemours and Chartres, if they hear the earth's uproar they must rise in their graves to hurl their curses in your face, and I, who so often sent you my affectionate and loving wishes, know you no more and abandon you to your apostasies, your remorse, your Turks and your Boches."

ALLIES CONTINUE TO LAND REGULARLY AT SALONICA.

October 11, 2.20 p.m.
French correspondents at Salonica state that the Allies continue to land regularly and a complete division with artillery started inland on Saturday.

ROUMANIA DEMANDING MOBILISATION.

October 11, 2.20 p.m.
Telegrams from Rome say that the population of Macedonia Serbia has gathered together in armed bands to repel the Bulgarians. Men who have been certified unfit, women and old men everywhere in Serbia, are arming to defend their country. Rumania is concentrating troops on the Bulgarian frontier. A meeting of the members of the Chamber at Bucharest have unanimously passed a resolution demanding mobilisation.

GERMANS USE POISON GAS IN SERBIA.

October 11, 3.35 p.m.
A Reuter telegram received to-day announces that the Germans invading Serbia, have many twelve inch howitzers among their array of guns.
The enemy on Saturday used poison gas near Shabatz, in the southwest corner of Serbia.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

THE RUSSIANS.

INITIATIVE PASSED INTO HANDS OF THE RUSSIANS.

October 11, 12.55 p.m.
It is now clear that the German offensive in Russia is not merely arrested but that the initiative has passed into the hands of the Russians. Experts at Petrograd point out that the Germans in the Dwinsk region failed to outflank the Russians and had now shortened their front from seventy to twenty-seven miles making stubborn frontal attacks, at a ghastly cost.

The Russians under General Evert are growing stronger everywhere, pressing the enemy back, both in the Dwinsk region and southwards towards Galicia, capturing thousands of prisoners.

A strong attack on the river Styr, on Thursday night, resulted in a Russian advance of four miles, and the capture of the enemy's first and second positions.

A feature of the Russian operations is the daring night bayonet attacks, giving the Germans no respite.

THE RUSSIAN EVACUATION OF VILNA.

October 11, 12.55 p.m.
Fugitives from Vilna, who have arrived at Petrograd, state that the town burned for three days after the Russian evacuation and that only twelve thousand of the inhabitants remain—mostly children and old people.

RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOATS SINK TURKISH SAILING BOATS.

October 11, 3.15 p.m.
A Petrograd naval communique states that two Russian torpedo boats, off the Anatolian Coast, destroyed nineteen Turkish sailing ships with cargoes for Turkish troops. One was blown up; the others carried grain.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

GERMANS DESERT OWING TO VIOLENCE OF
ARTILLERY FIRE.

October 11, 12.40 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris a French eyewitness says that the capture of the Tahure Hill was the result of strong artillery preparation, preceding brave attacks. Enemy trenches everywhere were choked with corpses. Seven lines of trenches, echeloned on a depth of three kilometres, had to be carried, and, thanks to the artillery work, this was done with comparative ease.

The German prisoners were suffering from hunger and thirst and said that a part of the garrison in the village of Tahure were actually panic stricken, and deserted, owing to the violence of the fire.

The Germans made terrific efforts on the 7th inst. to re-take the Hill but they did not gain an inch of ground and their efforts only resulted in a costly defeat.

CAN THE WESTERN FRONT BE THINNED?

October 11, 2.20 p.m.
The French Press are keenly discussing the question as to whether the Western front can be thinned in order to send an ample expeditionary force to Serbia.

The French Premier to-day makes an important statement, regarding the near Eastern position, to the United Parliamentary Commission. It is not improbable that a secret session of the Chamber will afterward be demanded to discuss the whole position.

SEVEN OR EIGHT THOUSAND DEAD GERMANS
NEAR ALLIES' LINES.

October 11, 5.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris states that the German artillery only attained a fair intensity, while the French batteries replied everywhere very effectively.

A communique adds that fresh reports confirm the statement that the violent counter-attacks by the Germans, during the last few days, against the British and French fronts, before Loos and to the north of it, only resulted in complete and costly defeat. The principal assault was made by from three to four German divisions and these were completely repulsed and dispersed.

The number of dead in front of the Allied lines is estimated at seven or eight thousand.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

KILLED IN ACTION.

HON. C. P. MILLS, M. P.

October 11, 12.40 p.m.
The Honourable Charles Thomas Mills, M.P. has been killed in action.

MORE GERMAN "KULTUR."

A HELPLESS WOUNDED OFFICER ROBBED.

October 11, 12.40 p.m.
Lieut.-Colonel Brettel, the tallest man in the Indian Army, has arrived at Brighton suffering from six wounds. He lay helpless and alone for three nights between the Anglo-German lines in France, during which time he was robbed by the Germans.

GERMAN OBSERVATION POSTS.

ON THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

October 11, 12.55 p.m.
Refugees from Syria and Palestine, who have arrived in Alexandria, state that the Germans have installed observation posts on the Mount of Olives at shooting range with Mount Golgotha, and have requisitioned thousands of peasants to dig trenches in the Holy Land.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

October 11, 2.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that Admiral D'Arville du Fournet has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French Fleet, in succession to Admiral Lapeyriere, who has resigned, owing to ill-health.

THE GERMAN NAVY TO BE USED AT LAST!

GERMAN SAILORS TRANSFERRED TO EASTERN
AND WESTERN FRONTS.

October 11, 12.55 p.m.
It is stated in Copenhagen that the crews of all the warships at Kiel and Heligoland, are being transferred to the Eastern and Western fronts.

THE ITALIANS.

SIGNOR SALANDRA IS GOING TO THE FRONT.

October 11, 3.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that Signor Salandra is going to the front to consult with the King. It is understood that they will discuss important Balkan affairs.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

October 11, 6.30 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd the official communique reveals further capture of hundreds of prisoners by the Russians. Desperate fighting is taking place north of Dwinsk, where villages have constantly changed hands. The communique mentions a wonderful success by Russian scouts north of Pripet, who penetrated, during the night, enemy trenches, bayoneted two hundred and took four hundred and fifty prisoners, themselves only losing fifty.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The German frontal attacks on the Eastern front have been made at a ghastly cost.

The Germans have requisitioned thousands of peasants to dig trenches in the Holy Land.

The capture of the Tahure hill was the result of a strong artillery preparation preceding brave attacks.

The number of the enemy dead in front of the Allied lines is estimated at seven or eight thousand.

The crews of all the warships at Kiel and Heligoland are being transferred to the Eastern and the Western front.

Two Russian torpedo boats off the coast of Anatolia destroyed nineteen Turkish sailing ships with cargoes off the Turkish troops.

It is now clear that the German offensive in Russia is not merely arrested but that the initiative has passed into the hands of the Russians.

Fresh reports confirm that the German violent counter-attacks during the last few days against the British fronts only resulted in complete costly defeat.

The French Press are discussing the question whether the Western front can be thinned in order to send an ample expeditionary force to Serbia.

Only twelve thousand of the inhabitants of the town of Vilna remained after the Russian evacuation—these were mostly children and old people.

The Germans' terrific efforts on the 7th inst. to retake the Tahure Hill did not gain a single inch of ground and their efforts only resulted in a costly defeat.

German prisoners suffering from hunger and thirst said that part of the garrison of the village of Tahure were actually panic-stricken and deserted owing to the violence of the artillery fire.

The Russians under General Evert are growing stronger everywhere pressing the enemy back both in the Dwinsk region and southward towards Galicia capturing thousands of prisoners.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—0.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—0.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—0.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—0.15 p.m.

Thursday, October 14.
Hongkong Club, Extraordinary General Meeting.

Saturday, October 30.
Ministering Children's League Bazaar.—2 p.m.

Wednesday, November 3.
Meeting of Licensing Board, Council Chamber.—2.15 p.m.

NOTICES

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Chinese examination, and is pos-
sessed of a first rate certificate
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and Hakka.

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Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Travellers and Local Residents, being most centrally situated. Special Terms
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solutely safe from self-discharging when left even
a longer time loaded and out of use. Salt water
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MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

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AND

VARIOUS DISTRICTS

NOW ON SALE

Hongkong, 18th July 1913

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

Sou' China Morning Post.

Increasing Our Products.
"Many more men will have to go!" This was the solemn warning given by Lord Selborne, Minister of Agriculture, when speaking on the situation in the House of Lords the other day. He is in a position to judge the gravity of the issue, and the imperative needs of the hour. While the demand is still being made for men, more men, for the fighting line—and we have no reason to doubt the response will be hearty from every part of the far-flung Empire—it is gratifying to see what efforts are being made to-day to obtain greater harvests from the land. We have been contented for a generation and more to allow much of the land to become fallow, agriculture had little encouragement, the cities attracted the men who had been reared in the country. Now that the cruel figures of war have clutched Great Britain, statesmen have advocated economy and principally point to the reduction, if not the elimination, of those imports which should be produced on home soil.

Daily Press.

The Western Provinces of China. And it is further suggested that this improvement of inland waterways should supersede the proposed Yunnan-Chungking railway, which, it is claimed, would be the more expensive project. The cost of the railway is put at one million sterling; it is claimed that all the locks, dams, cuttings, and so forth, that would be needed to control these thousands of miles of untamed waters could be constructed for a less sum. The proposition is too extravagant to be seriously discussed; if China wants to spend money on improving the upper waters of the Yangtze, it would be far more to the point to tackle the Ichang-Chungking section than to waste a million on an attempt to make navigable for steamers a stream that one solitary European has travelled down in a sampan. The railway scheme then holds the field; with a railway from Yunnan to Suifu, passing through the rich Tung-chuen and Chaochung plains, and with steamer connections from Suifu to Chungking and the other Yangtze ports, much will have been achieved towards the opening up of northern Yunnan. We may have to wait a long time yet for the railway, but now that merchant steamers have reached Suifu, the first step has been accomplished.

China Mail.

Our Monitors on the Belgian Coast.
An official notification this morning gives the lie to German statements regarding the particular British monitors operating off the Belgian coast. Such procedure is becoming, if not even common-places, at least not unusual. What is really more interesting is that the telegram goes on to point out that the monitors now off the Belgian coast are five new ships, and that the utility of this simple but modern type of naval craft has been one of the most interesting naval surprises of the war. The monitors, it is added, have been particularly free from accident. When the use of monitors was first mentioned, some months ago, it was generally thought by the man-in-the-street to be an interesting but not particularly hopeful experiment in the use of light-draught war craft. The construction of five new vessels, and the fact—officially stated—that the former boats are now operating at the Dardanelles and in the Indian Ocean, proves that they have justified the experiment. The factors of success in this war—a war which like most others is proving the confusion of prophets in their own and other countries—are ever growing in number and variety.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte, with Wines & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Chambers of Commerce in China
According to a recent statement published by the statistical department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, there are in China proper 734 Chambers of Commerce representing a total of 208,436 individual concerns. In these Chambers of Commerce, 32,524 persons are employed. The regular receipts, amounted to \$1,023,550 in 1914 while the total expenditure was \$1,482,784.

Professor Firmin Swinnen
Amongst the Belgian refugees in England is Professor Firmin Swinnen, who, prior to the war, was an organist at Antwerp Cathedral. During his stay here he has given over 150 organ recitals in various parts of the country and has raised £2,750 by this means for relief funds. He has declined a good pecuniary offer to visit America, feeling that he should stay here and help his fellow countrymen.

Agricultural Bank.
General Tsai Ao, Director-general of the Land Measurement Bureau, has submitted a memorandum to the Administrative Headquarters proposing the raising of an agricultural loan of \$30,000,000 for the establishment of an agricultural bank. He suggests that the initial capital of the bank shall be \$40,000,000, of which sum the Government shall contribute \$10,000,000. The Government is now considering the question whether the people are able to bear this financial burden. Director-general Tsai's scheme will have to be referred to the Li Fa Yun for approval, and it is expected that the scheme will have to wait for some time before it can be put into effect, even if the Li Fa Yun approves it.

M. Pierre Lott and Interviewers.
M. Pierre Lott, whose forthcoming visit to England is announced, sadly baffled the American reporters when he went to New York for the rehearsal of his play, "The Daughter of Heaven." The one remark they could extract on boarding the ship in which he travelled was made through the medium of his secretary. "Tell them," he said, "that as I entered New York harbour, the sun's rays were flashed back by little dancing waves, and gave the son of France a benign welcome." The interviewers who attacked him at his hotel fared little better. To all questions on topics of the day M. Lott replied that his mind dwelt in the Orient, and that he took no interest in modern affairs. He was finally induced to say that the New York skyscrapers impressed him as being tall, and that they would probably fail to arouse artistic enthusiasm in France. Of American literature he claimed to know only "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and two books by Fenimore Cooper.

YOUNG AHEARN TO JOIN ARMY.

New York, August 13th.
Young Ahearn, the well-known middle-weight boxer, announces his intention to proceed to England to join the British colours. His manager, Dan McKelrick, was much perturbed when Ahearn informed him of his intention, but the fighter was not to be turned from his course.

"If Carpenter could give up his boxing for his country," he said, "Of course, I'm practically an American, because I left England when I was only four years old. But the English in me has come to the top, and I want to go and do my bit. Besides, they say in England that if I joined the ranks thousands of young fellows would follow my example. I understand they need fellows like me who can attract the younger set. You know, there are a lot of healthy young fellows who are not breaking their legs running to the recruiting stations. I'm willing to lead if they'll follow me. Of course, I am not especially anxious to be killed. It is nice to be alive; but if I'm fated to fill a soldier's grave, why I guess I'm ready."

If you have lost your appetite, or if the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS
MOUTRIE'S.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Correspondent.)
National Service.

London, September 3rd.
To keep a level judgment and a sane outlook in these somewhat dreadful times one needs above all else a sense of history. It is the absence of any such sense, and of the wide reading and systematic study on which to base it, that carries away the halfpenny and twopenny-halfpenny journalism of London into excesses almost equally lamentable and amusing. Some people in Fleet Street, reared up in an atmosphere of quick-ly ensuing sensations, simply cannot realise that a great war is not a social titillation like a standard bread "stunt". They think it ought to be all over, and some fresh excursions and alarms inaugurated, long ago. There is not much real danger to be apprehended from these popular journalistic distillations so long as Britishers overseas and in other lands attach as little importance to London's new-fangled journalism as we people at home do. The great new noblemen, who represent in this age the volcanic apotheosis of the British board school, may fondly imagine that he is running the country and the war. In reality he is only the cat's paw wherewith sundry political monkeys are trying to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. Any experienced journalist who is really a little in the know can explain the system. The central idea of the new journalism, which incidentally may be one of the things that will not survive the war, is to get wind of what is very likely to happen soon. To boom that thing as an imperative demand, and, when the predestined thing actually does happen, to shout out "Alone we did it!" It is rather like backing winners, after the race, but before the news has got abroad. This is what happened with the great compulsory service "stunt." It was what is now happening with the great compulsory service "stunt." And meanwhile every sane and commonsense man and woman in the United Kingdom perfectly knows that whatever decision the Government may take on this or any other question for the drastic prosecution of the war the whole country will wholeheartedly support and approve. The nation's response to the call to arms has been splendid. The national register will confirm that statement when the figures come to be published. Had the war lasted only as long as everybody, including the Germans and the new journalism, expected, the voluntary system would have served every purpose. This does not mean that public opinion in this country is not fully persuaded that we made a colossal error in not adopting national service years ago. But, that grand error having been made, and being irremediable, so far as this war was concerned, the voluntary system has worked wonders. So far nothing could have been gained by adopting national service now. But since the war threatens to be long, and the precise ultimate issue may be regarded as somewhat doubtful, it is probable that national service may shortly be adopted.

The Real Position.

What the insignificant peace-at-any-price prattlers cannot perceive is that anything short of absolute victory for the Entente Allies means European militarism more rampant than ever before. Unless we win this fight right out, and administer the knock-out blow to German ambitions for all time, the peace that follows this war will be worse than and almost as expensive as the war. For that very reason an inconclusive peace is almost inconceivable. But where national existence is at stake it is necessary to provide even for the almost inconceivable event, and that is what our Government is now contemplating. If national service is established in this country now it will be done as much with an eye to a possible, though highly improbable, situation after the war as to the actual conduct of the war now. So far as the present situation goes it is rather doubtful whether we should gain anything by national service. Germany's population is nearly double ours. Germany has been able to put about eight million men into the field. We have, in addition to manning our greatly expanded navy, secured about three and a quarter million soldiers. This does not suggest any very considerable untapped margin. But for the sake of the future it may be well to avoid the great mistake of the past. We must see to it that never again, if Europe is to remain an armed camp, are we caught napping. If there is to be another great war half a century hence, or two decades hence, we must have our men ready trained and equipped, and for that reason it may be necessary to have national service set going right away. The people who are quite sure it is not necessary now are just the same people who told us it was not necessary before, and who always assured us that the Germans were nice inoffensive people whose single desire it was to be at peace with all the world. The newspaper agitation for national service now is beneath contempt. It needs only a word from Lord Kitchener or the Government as a whole, and the whole country will cheerfully respond at once. Until we get that word it is worse than idle to arouse controversy on the subject. The most enthusiastic advocates of national service in this country, of whom the writer is one, recognise that the great cause of national service has suffered greatly from some of its advocates. Had the politicians who agreed with Lord Robert's campaign only adopted his methods of rousing appeal and eloquent persuasion, instead of brotoring the British public and browbeating it, we might have had national service in full swing before the war.

The Winter Outlook.

At the present moment the military experts, by which one means not the journalistic Von Moltkes of the press but the serious soldiers, are considering the chances of another winter campaign. The only thing that could prevent it would be an economic collapse of Germany, and, though that is not quite so impossible as some critics now believe, it need not be very hopefully regarded. Had our naval blockade been effective from the start, Germany would

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now be in extremis. But she will reach that desirable stage in time. In the meanwhile, what will be the enemy's plan of campaign? The most natural development would seem to be a trench blockade of the Russian Armies in the East, and a renewed push against the Allies in the West. But that would probably result only in the final exhaustion of the enemy's fighting force. General Joffre is said to be quite prepared to see an Austro-German offensive renewed in the West; and to be absolutely confident that it would fail disastrously. To attempt it unsuccessfully would mean positive military disaster for Germany and her Ally. Their losses already number together about five million men, and the loss of another two would mean exhaustion. What most of the military authorities expect to see is an endeavour to hold up the Entente Allies in the East and in the West, and to drive through to Constantinople. This project offers the most picturesque and least costly achievement to the Kaiser, and might lead itself most usefully to peace conditions. But it would be a desperate and difficult adventure all the same. What we are almost sure to see, however, is some hard fighting in the West before the winter comes. There will be a big offensive movement by the French and British armies, and on the result of that movement must depend to a large extent the prospects of the winter. The hour is opportune. If the Germans could be pushed back decisively in the West now, the state of public feeling in the Fatherland, with another winter upon them and the sea blockade in efficient exercise, would be rather ominous for the present rulers of Germany. By the spring of 1916 Russia would have her new armies trained and her old ones equipped. Because we shall in any case be through the Dardanelles before Xmas. Then the Austro-German Empires would have to face a joint effort on both flanks which would test them decisively. It is a futile thing to prophesy when so many chances might upset all the most careful and shrewd

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J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

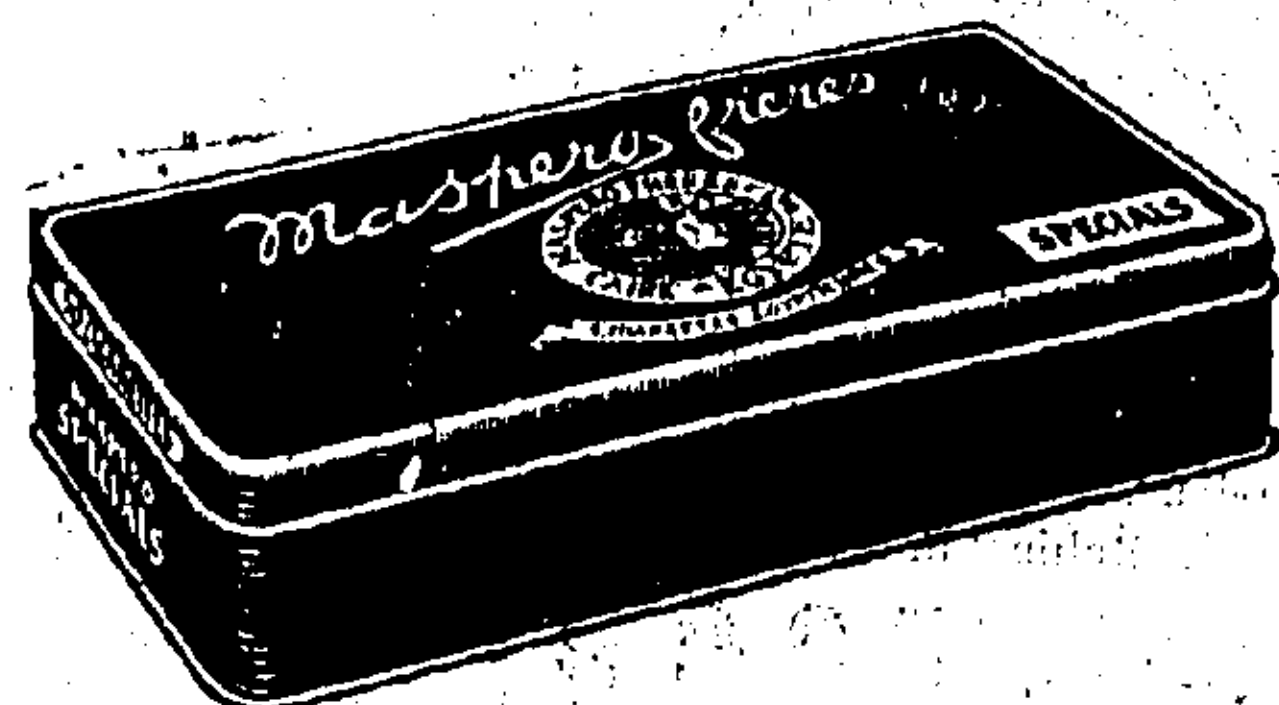
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Kiangang c/o Chungseeng Queen's Road, Shanghai.
Kumonloong, Shanghai.
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Tongseangloong, Kobe.
F. Wakefield Hongkong Hotel, San Francisco.

R. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 8th Oct. ber, 1915.

calculations, but that seems the normal course of events. In other words, it may be assumed that Germany must in decisively before the winter if she hopes to win at all, and that, failing such success, of which there is as yet no promise, she will be hopelessly outplayed when next Spring arrives. The Allies have had to improvise during all the disadvantages of war those military preparations built up in Germany during years of assiduous peace work. But next Spring that colossal task should have been accomplished. In the interval Germany will try to work an inconclusive peace. But the fact appears to be that in terms of peace to which the Allies could by any possibility agree would be sufficient to indemnify the German nation for its enormous sacrifices, and consequently the Hollenstien dynasty and its councillors must gamble for high stakes. That we shall win the final cast is practically assured so long as the Allies hold firmly together.

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WEEK DAYS.			
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.	15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
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7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.0			

WATSON'S

SULFOCREME

ANTISEPTIC, SOOTHING, HEALING
An effectual and quick remedy for skin eruptions.
Clears the skin from roughness, pimples, eczema
abrasions, spots and other blemishes. Relieves
itching and prickly heat instantly.

SULFOCREME

is unsurpassed as a soothing application after
shaving; it prevents the soreness and roughness
of the skin which makes shaving a trial to
many men.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
HONGKONG & CHINA.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to
the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1915.

THE NEW PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE.

Advices from Peking yesterday show that there was at least something more than idle gossip behind the "Monarchical Question," recently raised in Peking and elsewhere. Yuan Shih-k'ai has, it appears, now issued a mandate, concurring to the establishment of a convention whose business it will be to discuss soberly China's needs in relation to type of government. It is now four years since the Revolution broke out, and nearly that length of time since China declared herself in favour of a republic; and, if we were prepared to be so unfair as to judge entirely by beginnings, we outlookers would certainly feel that those four years of republicanism have been a lugubrious failure. But would it be seemly to judge even a Western nation upon so brief a period?

Whether we praise or whether we condemn, we are all bound to agree that China was unprepared for so sharp a change as that from Manchuism to republicanism. Looking back, she probably realises that she was, as it were, rushed into a republican form of government by orphans of the Sun Yat-sen and Hwang Hsing type, whose superficial knowledge of Western methods was indeed likely to be a dangerous thing so far as the real prosperity of China was concerned. To the older and wiser heads this latter fact was plain enough, for if they did not know exactly what China needed they knew well enough what she did not need. Put briefly, Sun Yat-sen had been brought up more or less by Americans, had been in England and been patted on the back by some not too judicious Britishers; and, on the strength of these adventures, he believed that he was in a position to diagnose China's case exactly. Subsequent events have shown his compatriots how ill-advised they were to listen to him and his brother-agitators, and have finally prompted them to disclaim all fellowship with him and his theories.

And now, after four years of something dangerously near to the chaotic, the elders of the Chinese are invited to gather themselves together to decide whether they will or will not have a king to reign over them. What is going to be the result of their deliberations? Whatever that result, there will be trouble of a sort in store. China is the land of petty revolutions, and we may take it as fairly well assured that whether despotic empire, limited monarchy, republic or anarchy is the outcome of the present ferment, a sufficiently large number of people will be disappointed to make it a certainty that the choice fixed on by the convention will not establish immediate peace. Really, of course, as we have remarked before, the decision matters little while Chinese essential weakness, based on political and municipal corruption, lasts. Such corruption would ruin any country, whether it called itself monarchical or the reverse, and any ruling system grafted on to it could only exaggerate the evil. When the enthusiasts who are so keen to upset the present form of government have succeeded in sweeping away at least the worst of the squeeze system that prevails, they may begin to realise that the form of government necessary to a people depends on that people and not on suggestions from outside. If, in the end, they arrive at the conclusion that a republic is to be recommended to a nation whose every instinct is patriarchal and more or less feudal, it will astonish many of us. However, it will be their own affair, and as they sow they must expect to reap. But before settling finally on a republic, they might like to acquire greater familiarity with the working of that method of government as illustrated e.g. in Mexico, in Haiti, and elsewhere.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell.

Yesterday's wire, to the effect that the well-known nonconformist minister, Mr. Campbell, has gone over to the Church of England, makes one feel that dissent has suffered a very material loss. At the same time Mr. Campbell's change of views will probably come as no great surprise to his co-religionists, for his views and practices have, for many years, been scarcely in strict conformity with "chapel," and some of his friends were perplexed at his remaining a nonconformist at all. The matter will doubtless make the more stir inasmuch as there is not much forthcoming in the way of precedent. From time to time one hears of dissenting ministers becoming members of the Established Church, it is true; but (we speak under correction) such events have only occurred in the case of unknown or comparatively unknown men, as a rule. It is said that the late Mr. Spurgeon was more than once asked to abandon dissent and that more than one Anglican bishop offered to ordain him; but apparently he preferred to remain where he was. Mr. Campbell's scholarship, earnestness and sincerity will assuredly make him a very valuable acquisition to the Church of England.

More Culture.

Apocryphal of religious matters, one of the ghastliest events in the whole of the war has just been whirled through from Home. "The Germans have installed observation posts on the Mount of Olives within shooting range of Mount Golgotha, and have requisitioned thousands of peasants to dig trenches in the Holy Land!" one sickens as one reads this kind of thing. And yet—ought we to feel any surprise, after all? What meaning can Calvary have for the men who had no respect for French and Belgian convents and their occupants; who burst open Tabernacles and stole or destroyed the sacred vessels; who converted ancient cathedrals, into heaps of ruins and spread bloodshed and terrorism over Europe? They do but after their kind. But what are the Austrian and German clergy going to say to it all? And what a triumph for Christianity this trench-digging in the Holy Land must be, in the eyes of serious-minded Mohammedans! Our fathers—British, French, Italian, Austrian, German—fought side by side against Mohammedans for possession of that land; yet to-day Germany is prepared to go to lengths of sacrilege there which the medieval Saracens would have scorned to stoop to. But are Germany's troops at one with their rulers on this little point? Surely not.

Mr. Roosevelt.

The "broadside" delivered by Mr. Roosevelt at American peace-makers, which we reprinted yesterday, must have made some of his hearers open their eyes a little. Mr. Roosevelt has no time for "pacifists, poltroons and college sissies," or for hyphenated Americans, and his plain speaking on the subject of all and sundry of these will be welcomed by practical and fair-minded people in the States. To a man of the ex-President's energy and good sense it must be extremely mortifying to see his countrymen, and still more his countrywomen, following a course which has been dictated either by self interest or by sheer sentimentalism. We sincerely trust that he will keep the ball rolling, for there are still some millions of people in America who are ready to give him a hearing, and who may be influenced in the direction of a fair and common-sense view of things. Unfortunately for herself America has listened too long and too often to the womenfolk, who would be better occupied in making shirts and puddings; but, if Mr. Roosevelt will continue to "peg away," there is hope that a check on this very undesirable state of affairs may be brought about.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE'S A DIVINITY THAT
SHAPE OUR ENDS.
ROUGH NEW THEM HOW WE
WILL.—Hamlet.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80;
overcast.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 73;
slight fog.

The Mails.

American, Canadian, U. K. and
Siberian Mails.—Closed to-
day per s.s. Shinyo Maru at
11 a.m.
U. K. and Canadian Mails.—
Closed per s.s. Tacoma Maru
to-day at 1 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s.
Yingchow to-day at 3 p.m.

Share Market News—Opening

Official Quotations.

Banks.—\$828, buyers 830
sales.

North China Insurance.—
175, buyers.

Yangtze Insurances.—\$250,
buyers.

Douglas's.—\$89, sales.

Hongkong C. and M. S. S. Co.
\$20, nom.

Indo Combd. \$157, b.

Chinas. Deferred 84 1/2 n.

Star Ferries.—\$39, buyers.

China Sugars.—\$131, sales.

Luxons.—\$38, nom.

Ranba.—\$3.40, buyers.

Ural Caspiana.—39/ buyers
cum div.

Hongkong and K. W. and G.—
\$80, buyers.

Docks.—\$86, sellers.

Shanghai and Hongkong W.
Co. \$90, buyers.

Land.—\$109, nom.

Ewas.—Tls. 172, buyers.

Hongkong Cottons.—\$9.30,
buyers.

Kung Yiks.—Tls. 15, buyers.

Providents.—\$10.10, buyers.

Dairy Farms.—\$34, sellers.

Green Islands.—\$11, buyers.

Ice Co.—\$100, buyers.

Ropes.—\$34, buyers.

Tramways.—\$6.00, nom.

Langkats.—Tls. 38, buyers.

Up to the Minute.

Closing Prices:—
No Change.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on
demand to-day is 1s 9 15/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary
To-morrow is the 22nd an-
niversary of the first aeroplane
flight in the United States.

The Kailash Mining
Administration.

We are informed that the
total output of the Administra-
tion's mines for the week ending
25th September amounted to
38423 tons and the sales during
the period, to 47551 tons.

AUSTRALIAN DEMAND.

A Conscription of all Classes.

Sydney, Aug. 23.—While the
Federal Government is persistently
reluctant on the subject of
conscription, public opinion in
favour of a general scheme is
rapidly maturing. Among recent
pronouncements is that of Pro-
fessor Irvine that—

The hysterical voluntary
system of raising men and money
must cease. National organiza-
tion is necessary. The whole
population and its resources must
be mobilized.

Mr. Holman, Premier of New
South Wales, demands a univer-
sal national effort to which con-
scription is the most logical and
satisfactory way. The only
objection mentioned in the Press
is the reluctance of politicians to
force on Australians what the
Imperial political leaders hesitate
to demand of the British people.

The Sun, while referring to this,
strongly deprecates such reluct-
ance, and says:—

We ourselves decide our mea-
sure of sacrifice. Popular opinion
is ready for a conscription em-
bracing all classes, which is the
soundest form of organisation
and the one which appeals most
strongly to each man's sense of
justice.

1,250,000 Men Available.

Sydney, August 23. Mr. Black,
the Chief Secretary, thinks that
Australia could supply 1,250,000
men, and that those who are fit
to go must be compelled to do so.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

HOW IS GERMANY FEELING?

Scarcity of Definite News.

Another short day in point of
real news. Telegrams were
abundant yesterday, but there was
next to nothing in them; over-
night there was but one wire and
the promise for to-day is not ex-
cessive: A French naval change,
confirmation of the invasion on
Serbia, the altogether super-
fluous observation that the
Germans are using poison
gas, and (of more importance)
some remarks on the Tabors
battle, make up the bill. All told,
the news is good but there is not
enough of it. Of course we may
now reasonably look for greater
definiteness where the Balkan
countries' affairs are concerned,
and the brief wire from the Italian
front yesterday afternoon encour-
ages us to hope that there may
soon be a little more doing in
that direction.

The Strain on Germany.

Meanwhile even the most
pessimistic among us must own
that matters in general are look-
ing ever more and more serious
for Germany. What sort of
reception she is going to meet
with in Serbia remains to be seen,
but at every other point she and
her ally are suffering such a
steady drain as could not be
withstood for any great length of
time even by far stronger countries.
Turkey, too, has met with further
discomfiture at sea through the
torpedoing of nineteen more of her
sailing ships, and the consequent
loss of material destined for her
troops. On the Russian front the
enemy's losses seem to be out of
all proportion to those of our ally;
even the latest wire from Dainak
records the slaughter of two hun-
dred Germans and the capture of
four hundred and fifty, as against
a Russian loss of a mere fifty.
And Russia can afford to lose
men while her adversaries can-
not. The eye-witness wire from
the French front tells a story
more gruesome still—from the
enemy point of view. Trenches
everywhere choked with
corpses; Germans suffering from
hunger and thirst; Germans
panic-stricken and deserting, or
making desperate attempts at
counter-attacks which did not
gain an inch and which "only
resulted in costly defeat"—these
things cannot be said to con-
stitute a hopeful outlook, par-
ticularly when taken side by side
with the fact that the Allies have
still very appreciable numbers of
reserve troops, fresh and fit as
can well be imagined.

The Balkans.

The statements yesterday as to
the invasion of Serbia were so
conflicting that it was impossible
to come within miles of the truth.
All that we know definitely up to
the present is that the enemy has
crossed the river into Serbian ter-
ritory. To those who take the
trouble to look up the position of
Belgrade on the map it will be
evident that this of itself does not
mean much. Two points of far
greater interest are (1), the pos-
sibility of Bulgaria's breaking
through into Serbian territory,
and (2), what Roumania on
the one hand and Greece on
the other really think about
the position, and what they
intend doing. There does not
seem to be much "fake" about
the secret treaty business, for it is
stated that the text of the offend-
ing paper has already been hand-
ed by the British Minister to the
new Greek Premier. What is
Greece going to say about all
this underhand work, and about
Germany's readiness to promise
to Bulgaria land which belongs to
Greece? And what are honour-
able Bulgarians themselves going
to think of their German monarch
who, two or three months after
the signing of such a document,
could still continue blandly to
tell the world that his country
had no warlike intentions. In
the words of one of Max Adeler's
characters: "Seems as if a man
that kin lie like that, ought to
have somethin' done to him."

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news con-
tained in the "Hongkong
Telegraph" of October 12,
1914.

Montenegro's Surprise

Austrian Column.
The Montenegrins surprised
20,000 Austrians marching in
column, endeavouring to cut off
the Montenegrins before Sarajevo.
In the first day's fighting, the
Austrians had 1,500 killed and
wounded, and retreated on Ka-
linovik. The second day the
Montenegrins inflicted losses of
500 killed and wounded, and
took many prisoners and much
booty. This has been the Monte-
negrins' hardest battle hitherto.
Twenty Bombs Dropped in Paris.

Two German aeroplanes drop-
ped twenty bombs, mostly in the
Rue Lafayette and the Faubourg
Saint Antoine. Three were killed
and fourteen wounded. A bomb
fell on the roof of Notre Dame,
and another in an adjoining
square. Neither of these exploded.
French aviators are pursuing
the Germans.

Allies Make Further Progress.
There has been cavalry fighting
between Labasse, Armentieres
and Cassel, which was most con-
fused owing to the nature of the
ground. We obtained real ad-
vantages in many places north of
the Oise and also achieved marked
progress in the region of Saint
Mihel.

German Commander Decorated.
The Kaiser has awarded the
Decoration of Merite to the Ger-
man Commander, General Baese-
ler. The latter in a proclama-
tion to the citizens of Antwerp,
says: Property will be spared
if you refrain from hostility. All
refractions will be punished by
the laws of war and may lead to
the demolition of your beautiful
city.

Germans Capture Enormous

Quantity of Supplies.
A German communique says:
Antwerp was evacuated by the
British and Belgians before the
Germans entered. The pourpar-
lers for the surrender of the city
were conducted with the Burgo-
master. The number of prisoners
taken cannot be estimated. We
took enormous quantities of sup-
plies.

SWIMMING.

The Hongkong A. A. F. Meet.
The following events were
decided after we went to press
yesterday:—

220 Yards (schools):—1, A. V.
Hall, 2, M. P. Choi; 3, K. Mason.
Time 3 min. 32 1/2 sec.
100 Yards Championship
(Back):—1, R. Lee; 2, H. Lam,
3, Wong Pan.
One mile Championship:—1,
R. Lee, 2, Wong Pan. Time 32
min. 23 2/5 sec.

His Excellency warmly
congratulated Lee on his fine
swimming and remarked that
he had added further
laurels to those he had won in
Shanghai. He was sure there
was a fine career before him. His
Excellency also congratulated the
Federation on the success of their
first swimming meet.

Mr. J. L. McPherson thanked
His Excellency for his patronage,
and luster cheers brought the
meeting to a close.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby
advise us that the Langkat output
for the current month is as
follows:—

October 1	...	Tons 200
2	...	193
3	...	201
4	...	209
5	...	194
6	...	200
7	...	182
8	...	202
9	...	199
10	...	184
11	...	199
Total to 11th inst.		2168

Daily average 197.10

CRICKET.

Interesting Game on H.K.C.C.
Ground.

Though the rain early yesterday
morning looked likely to spoil
cricket, the Hongkong C.C. opened
their season with an interesting
match between teams chosen by
Mr. R. Hancock and Mr. T. W.
Pearce. The pitch was in
good condition, most of the rain
having dried off and left it
with a rare amount of elasticity
which proved well for the bats-
men—all of whom did well up to
tiffin, with the exception of Mass,
who met with the earliest of
dismissals. Sayer, Anderson
and Hancock, batting for the
last named's team, all showed
themselves to be in good form and,
when the mid-day bell rang, Han-
cock had forty-one runs to his
credit, put together with some very
fine strokes.

After the tiffin adjournment
Hancock carried the score to 63
before he put up a catch to Brand,
who held on, the other wickets
falling shortly afterwards with a
total of 138 for the side. Pearce's
team started batting at 3 o'clock
with a poor opening and matters
looked none too well until Major
Robertson got to laying on the
willow. Syme-Thompson's de-
liveries had proved sufficient to
the time when Major Robertson
got an eye in and the game then
seemed faster. When he was joined
by Brand, a former Shanghai inter-
preter player, an interesting part-
nership was witnessed broken by
the dismissal of the former who
on the second occasion of his
sweeping the ball was held by
Syme-Thompson. Brand carried
on and took his score to 54 before
he put one up to Sayer off Bird's
bowling. He had up to that
time been well backed up by
Kennedy who had a useful 32 to
his credit.

From the day's play it is safe
to say that Hongkong would have
a very useful team if there were
any inter-port fixtures which the
war has stopped. In any event
in local contests the Club should
have two teams of practically
equal strength and in that will
be as fortunately placed as the
Kowloon Cricket Club, their
principal opponents for the season.
The scores were as follow:—

Mr. Hancock's Team.

E. J. R. Mitchell, b Brand	...	12
H. E. Muriel, c Hewitt, b Reed	...	19
G. R. Sayer, c Leigh-Bennett, b Brand	...	32
M. M. Mass, b Reed	...	0
F. Syme-Thompson, b Brand	...	11
R. N. Anderson, stpd. Ox- ton, b Hewitt	...	22
R. Hancock, c Leigh-Bennett, b Brand	...	63
H. B. Taylor, b Reed	...	11
A. L. Gao, b Brand	...	14
R. E. O. Bird, not out	...	7
S. S. Moore, c Leigh-Bennett, b Reed	...	5
Extras	...	1
Total	...	152

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

R. H. Brand	O.	M.	R.	W.
20	2	72	5	
C. J. Hewitt	8	0	31	1
E. B. Reed	18.4	1	48	4
A. C. Leigh	6	1	36	0
A. Whitmarsh	2	0	8	0
T. E. Pearce	1	0	6	0

T. E. Pearce's XI.

A. A. Oxton, b Syme- Thompson	...	7
P. S. Leigh-Bennett run out	...	0
C. J. Hewitt, b Syme-Thomp- son	...	7
A. Whitmarsh, c and b Sayer	...	9
Major Robertson, c Syme- Thompson b Anderson	...	35
R. A. Brand, c Sayer, b Bird	...	64
T. E. Pearce, b Sayer	...	0
R. Kennedy, st. Gao, b Taylor	...	32
E. B. Reed, c Bird, b Taylor	...	14
A. C. Leigh not out	...	0
A. O. Hooper, c Taylor, b An- derson	...	1
Extras	...	14
Total	...	173

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

R. E. O. Bird	O.	M.	R.	W.
9	2	28	1	
F. Syme-Thomp- son	11	2	31	2
G. R. Sayer	7	0	46	2
R. N. Anderson	7.3	0	38	2
H. B. Taylor	4	0	17	2

NEW INVASION OF SERBIA.

AN AUSTRO-GERMAN THREAT.

"BULGARIA."

Bukharest, Undated.

Reports are arriving from many quarters with regard to the concentration of Austro-German troops along the north bank of the Danube. Goods traffic between Roumania and Austria-Hungary is completely suspended on all points of the frontier, and passenger traffic is limited to one train each way via Predeal, where only consignments for Bulgaria and vice versa are allowed to pass. The Minister of Public Works, M. Angelesco, proceeded yesterday to the frontier station of Rial-Vadului, where an immense quantity of merchandise has accumulated owing to the refusal of the Hungarian authorities to provide wagons.

The restriction of passenger traffic is undoubtedly due to the passage of troops southwards from Galois. The new offensive against Serbia, will, it is stated, be carried out on a different plan from that of the last campaign. Owing to the difficulties due to the configuration of the country, Western Serbia will be avoided and the invading forces will be concentrated on the north-eastern districts with the view eventually of continuing the advance through Bulgaria via Widin, Bologradchik, and Sofia.

There is reason to believe that the Bulgarian Government has been informed of the intended aggression and admonished of the futility of all opposition, and invited to co-operate with the Central Powers. In case of resistance the fate of Belgium awaits Bulgaria. If she acquiesces in their plans she will obtain *carte blanche* in dealing with Serbia and in exacting vengeance for the humiliations of 1913.

Whether Bulgaria can be induced to yield to this temptation, practically repeating the disastrous policy of that year, will to a large extent depend on the attitude of Roumania. The Bulgarian Government is already aware that Roumania is averse from the idea of another Balkan conflict and would consequently disapprove of an attack upon Serbia but so far there has been no indication in regard to the prospective attitude of Roumania in case the Central Powers carry out the threatened invasion. This would be practically rendered impossible should the two Danubian States combine their forces. Together they could put a million men into the field.

—Times.

Ready for Necessary Sacrifices.

The following has been issued by the Serbian Press Bureau, dated Nish, Aug. 24:—

This morning the Skupstina held its third sitting behind closed doors, which lasted until a quarter past 10. After an interval of a quarter of an hour the President in agreement with the House opened a public sitting of the Chamber.

During the debate behind closed doors declarations were read from the Old Radicals, the Young Radicals, and the Nationalists, and the following order of the day was passed:—

The Chamber, rendering homage to the fallen heroes and renewing its decision to continue side by side with its Allies the struggle for the liberation and union of the Serbo-Croatian-Slovene people at the price of the sacrifices indispensable for the protection of the vital interests of our people, approves the policy of the Government and passes to the Order of the Day.

Immediately after the reading of this resolution the Nationalist Party explained their reasons for not voting for it as proposed. The sitting was then closed and the next meeting was fixed for October 4, but if necessary the Skupstina will meet at an earlier date.

Paris, August 25. The vote of the Skupstina is interpreted by the French Press as an indication that the Balkan harvest is ripe. The *Matin* says:—

SMUGGLED APPEALS TO DISLOYALTY.

German Methods in Russia.

Petrograd, August 30.—The Russian General Staff has issued the following statement:—

Among the unworthy methods of combat to which our enemies are resorting in the present war, we point out the following. Attempts are made to spread, through the medium of central countries, mendacious and revolting appeals describing their victories in exaggerated colours. The enemy is endeavouring to impress public opinion with the necessity of concluding peace.

In order to evade the censorship and confiscation, these appeals are secretly smuggled in in different articles imported and sold to the public, the outward appearance of which arouses no suspicion. Such appeals have been found in blocks of photographic papers from the Photofax firm, in the cardboard cases of the millimetric blocks destined for architects, engineers, and polytechnic schools, sold by the Rinaldo Company, and in the boxes of chocolate of the Cailler and other firms. Circulated thus by supposed friends of Russia, these appeals constitute an ill-intentioned distortion of the real situation with the object of causing disturbances and alarm among the population.

The General Staff considers it its duty to warn the public as to the real origin and significance of these appeals, in the firm conviction that the great Russian people will not be shaken by these unworthy and insidious attempts of our enemies, and that all such secret ruses will be appraised at their proper value by the Russian people.

Moscow's Patriotic Resolve.

Moscow has spoken, and spoken with no uncertain voice. "The war must be continued, at whatever cost, to a victorious end, and meanwhile all suggestions of peace will be rejected." Such is the unanimous resolution passed at an assembly of representatives of all Moscow institutions—provincial, municipal, political, financial, industrial, and commercial.

All the members of the Duma for Moscow were present. The assembly urged the immediate creation of a Cabinet of National Defence consisting of politicians and public men possessing the confidence of the country.

Some confidential resolutions were adopted.

The mention of indispensable sacrifices seems to indicate that the Skupstina accepts the idea of the concessions demanded. In the struggle for the liberation and unity of Serbian, Croatian, and the Slovene peoples the Skupstina will make concessions in Macedonia, but will obtain in exchange the unification of Serbia on the ruins of Austrian domination over the Southern Slavs.

The *Petit Parisien*, in an inspired note, says:—

Without anticipating events it may be said that the Serbian Government has been far from showing itself refractory to a rapprochement with Bulgaria. We should know in a few days to what extent it will assent to the retrocessions that have been advised when its decision is notified in conformity with the deliberations of the Chamber. It may be added that exchanges of view will take place between Nish and Athens before any definite decision is come to. Bulgaria will take a stand when she herself knows the decision which has been officially come to by the other Balkan States.

As to Roumania, her future action is evidently subordinate to a variety of conditions upon which there is no need to dwell. But we may point out that during the past few days she has manifested anew, and with firmness, her resolution to close her territory to the transit of munitions sent from Germany to Turkey.

GERMAN SUBMARINE POLICY.

Attempts to Confuse American Opinion.

Washington, August 29.—The horizon, though comparatively bright, is still not clear. As indicated in previous messages, the journalistic optimism produced by the assurances of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, Count Bernstorff, and other German officials was never entirely shared by Washington.

It was noted from the first that the Teutonic promises were somewhat conditional. It is for that reason that the President has always insisted that any attempt at a solution of the submarine controversy should be prefaced by a satisfactory explanation of the Arabic incident. For this explanation the President is still waiting, and it is noted with some apprehension that the Germans are taking advantage of the delay to launch a characteristic campaign for muddying the diplomatic waters.

The chief move in the campaign as already anticipated, is an effort to spread the impression that the settlement will include a bargain with the United States to use all her influence to mitigate the British blockade. Having started a comprehensive discussion in the Press regarding the possibility of some such bargain, the Prussian agents to-day produce hints that a successful American stand against British Orders in Council may be the harbinger of an early peace, in the arrangement of which the United States may expect to have part. Lies are being spread that the real reason for the interference with neutral trade with neutral countries is that Great Britain may have that trade so as to bolster up her financial position. If, it is argued, she is unable to do this, the Allies may be forced to sue for peace.

That public opinion is swallowing so obvious a bait is not, of course, the case. It is widely pointed out that if in the last November the United States did invite Germany to help her to maintain the freedom of the seas, she also stated categorically that her relations with Great Britain could have nothing to do with her relations with Germany. It is correctly argued that the only way in which the settlement of the German controversy could affect the British controversy would be to leave the President free to make the protest against our procedure upon which he long ago decided—effect it diplomatically, that is to say, for it cannot be denied that a German surrender to the United States would strengthen the American case against us to the extent of the prevalence of the distorted opinion that the German submarine blockade is a reprisal for our food blockade.

The real result of the German intrigues has been to cause apprehension as to the sincerity of Berlin, and therefore as to the outlook for a friendly solution. It is believed on all hands that the Administration is determined to have a clear-cut settlement of the chief points at issue with as little delay and discussion as possible. Though much has happened to encourage the theory that Berlin also realizes this, it is rather generally pointed out that the time for undiluted optimism has not yet arrived.—Times.

LECTURES IN FIRST AID.

St. John's Ambulance Association.

A series of lectures on First Aid will be given at the Catholic Women's League rooms, Garden Road (above lower level Tram Station) at 8 p.m. on the following dates:—

October, Friday 15th, Thursday 21st, Friday 29th, November, Thursday 4th, Friday 12th, Thursday 18th, Friday 25th.

There will be a small fee to defray expenses of bandages, and fee of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

The lectures are open to all ladies wishing to avail themselves of the services of a well known lecturer.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF SELECTED

FILLET HADDOCKS

AND

KIPPERS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

OVERHEARD ON THE PEAK TRAM.

Sir,—I shall be greatly obliged if you will allow me a small space in your paper to reply to the letter entitled "Overheard on the Peak Tramway." Since the outbreak of War the people of England have found out the value of the Territorials. A Saturday night soldier is a thing of the past. We volunteered for foreign service to serve our King and country not to be sneered at. The people of Hongkong may need our assistance and I must say they are going the right way to get it. If our language is a bit broad, we know how to mind our own business, and listeners never hear any good of themselves.

Yours, etc.,
A SHROPSHIRE TERRITORIAL.

PUBLICITY.

Judge and Publishing a Witness' Name.

In the Summary Court, this morning, Myrtle Nicholas, was sued by Chan Yee, a cook, for the sum of \$50, wages due.

During the hearing of the action his Lordship said he would like to know if the defendant had any witnesses.

Defendant said she had a witness but he was on board his ship.

His Lordship asked if he could be got to give evidence.

Defendant said she thought so. His Lordship said the last time he saw the defendant, she applied to him to take the case in Chambers for a reason she gave him and he told her he could not do that and he would take it in open Court.

Defendant:—Very well, postpone it until tomorrow.

His Lordship:—If your witness does not wish to give evidence in open Court—I do not think it is necessary his name should be published.

Defendant:—Well I don't want it published.

His Lordship:—I do not know, but I see no reason why the Press should publish his name if he does not wish his name to appear. That is a matter for the gentlemen of the Press. If the writer of the letter (handed to his Lordship) comes here I will hear his evidence.

Defendant said the plaintiff had been paid all that was due to him.

The hearing was adjourned for the witness to be brought.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander O.W. Beckwith R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, P. O. Reid charged Leung Kam-shing, boatman, with unlawfully moving about the Harbour during prohibited hours, and with failing to license his boat. Defendant was fined \$5 for the first offence and \$2 for the second. P. O. Wille charged six boat-people with unlawfully being in Causeway Bay, without the permission of the Harbour Master, on the 11th inst. The fourth and sixth defendants were fined \$3 each, while the others were fined \$5 each.

"GO FORWARD AND BE FIRM!"

Russia Behind the "Little Father."

Paris, August 28.—M. Jean Cruppi, the former Minister of Justice, gives an account in the *Matin* to-day of an interview which he recently had with the Czar.

"My reception was of the most cordial description," says M. Cruppi. "The sovereign, after a reign of twenty-one years, looks quite young, carries himself very modestly with an extreme simplicity, and his welcome was quiet and pleasant; but his voice rose firm and clear when he affirmed his will, which is the will of all Russia, to continue the war until the victories have been achieved which are necessary to assure the freedom of Europe and the triumph of right."

"The peasants say they and then to me," said the Czar. "Every day I receive addresses from them. 'Go forward and be firm,' they say. 'We are always behind thee.'"

"The Sovereign's tone betrays his emotion," M. Cruppi continues, "when at frequent intervals he speaks to me in a kindly tone of France, of our heroic army, and of the mutual feeling of confidence which animates the two allied nations. While the Czar is speaking thus the decorous and a beautiful child appears. The Emperor smiles and presents me to the Czarévitch who remains beside his father. The picture thus presented gave me an insight into the simple and tender family life at Czarskoe Selo."

The Tragic Hour.

"Towards the close of the audience the Emperor recalled, in the friendliest manner, President Poincaré's visit to Russia last year at the tragic hour when German ambition was preparing to involve the world in war."

"I have always present in my mind," said the Emperor, "the firm language which the President of the Republic addressed to me on July 22, at the moment he was leaving Russia."

"France's Majesty added, 'may rely upon my unshakable will to fight on until victory crowns our efforts.'"

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The approximate statement of Traffic Receipts for week ending October 9, 1915.

Receipts Aggregate for week.		Receipts for 41 weeks.	
This Year...	\$12,290	\$451,584	
Last Year...	10,934	470,251	
Increase...	1,356		
Decrease...		18,667	

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 15th October, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 49 Wyndham Street

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

On view from Thursday, the 14th October.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.



HIGH GRADE PYJAMA SUITS

FOR Autumn & Winter

IN NEWEST DESIGNS.

We guarantee both the wearing and washing qualities of these garments.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.
16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

GLYN'S HATS AND CAPS.

FELT HATS	...	IN NEW SHADES.
STRAW	...	IN NEW STYLES.
TWEED	...	IN NEW DONEGALS.
BOWLER	...	IN NEW SHAPES.
SILK	...	IN NEW MODELS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

SPECIAL SALE

GOLD POCKET WATCHES

Accurate Timekeepers! Absolute Bargains!

Every Watch is Fully Guaranteed.

BE SURE THAT THESE MUSICAL NOTES



APPEAR ON EVERY RECORD YOU BUY

THEY APPEAR ONLY ON

COLUMBIA DOUBLE DISC RECORDS

IT IS THE MARK OF EXCELLENCE, PURITY OF TONE & TRIPLE DURABILITY.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Tel. 1322

WORTH HAVING.

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MANY

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BY

NONE

SOLE AGENTS

CANDY, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS

8, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

McCALLUM'S Perfection SCOTCH

is free from the smoky taste of ordinary Scotch and possesses a certain body and distinctive smoothness of flavor that makes it a revelation to even the connoisseur. It is pre-eminently the whisky for a gentleman's buffet.



Tel. No. 135.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outa...	Fooksang*	Tues., 12th Oct. at 3 p.m.
T'SIN via W'wei & C'oo...	Cheongsing*	Thur., 14th Oct. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang*	Thur., 14th Oct. at d'light
MANILA	Yuen-sang*	Sat., 16th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang*	Tues., 19th Oct. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat., 23rd Oct. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure.
LONDON	Merionethshire	Middle of Oct.
GENOA & LONDON	Carnarvonshire	Middle of Nov.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 315 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
 Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

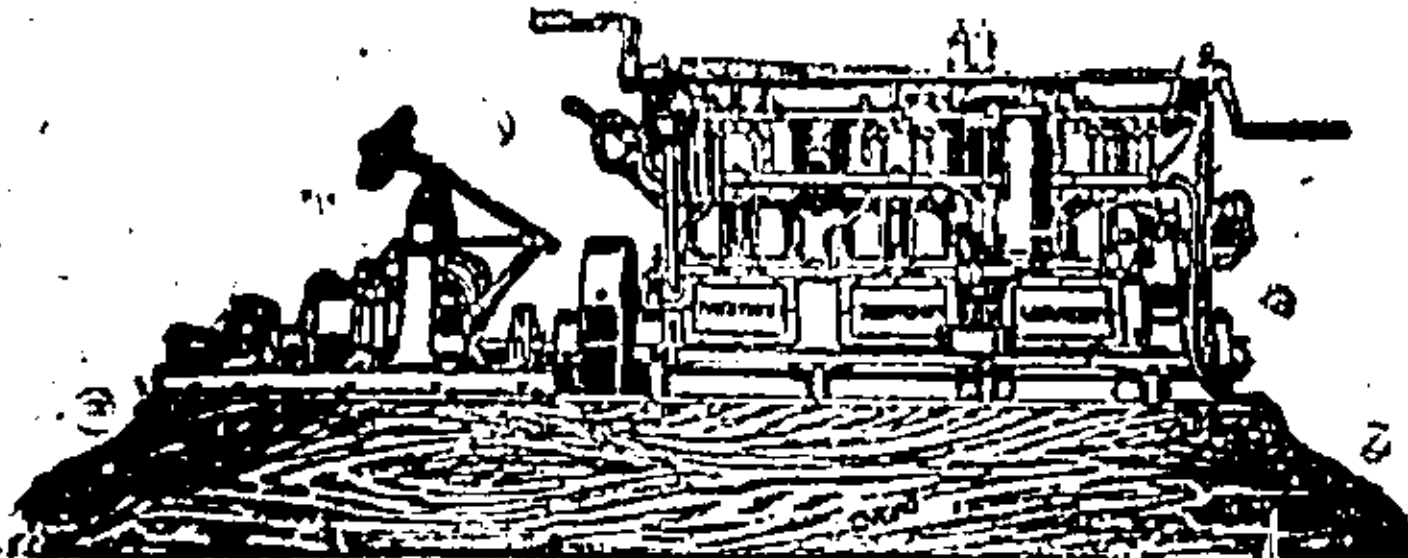
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 22.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	M. of Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Paul Locat	M. M.	16, Oct.
London & Glasgow	C. of Hankow	B. L. L.	18, Oct.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Malta	P. & O.	22, Oct.
Genoa	Glengyle	S. T. Co.	30, Oct.
Genoa and London	Car'shire	J. M. Co.	M. of Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Indrakula	J. M. Co.	B. of Oct
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	12, Oct.
Vancouver and Seattle	Shintun M.	J. M. Co.	17, Oct.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & C.	Porsia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.
Via B.C. & S'tle via K'lung & C.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	19, Oct.
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Bede	D. & Co.	26, Oct.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don & C.	Gujarat	B. L.	3, Nov.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Nov.
Ports via Japan	Inveric	B. L. L.	17, Nov.
San Francisco	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14, Dec.
San F'isco via M'ia & Japan & C.	Persia	P. M. Co.	4, Jan.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & C.			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	13, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'pore, P'ang, R'geon & Calcutta	Itola	D. S. Co.	12, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	12, Oct.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Ume	D. L. Co.	12, Oct.
Shanghai	Maru	O. S. K.	12, Oct.
Shanghai	Choran	B. & S.	14, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	14, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hitaichi M.	N. Y. K.	15, Oct.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Haimun	D. L. Co.	15, Oct.
Manila	Nagoya	P. & O.	16, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Yuen-sang	J. M. Co.	16, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	18, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Haiching	D. L. Co.	19, Oct.
Mauritius and South African	Dunera	D. S. Co.	25, Oct.
Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Jan.
Shanghai	Typanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.

TO SAIL

THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The s.s. "INVERIC"

Capt. A. Wallace, 4,769 tons, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, November 17, 1915.

For freight and further particulars apply to,

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.
 The T. K. K. s.s. SEIYO MARU 14,000 Tons will sail from this port for Coronel via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso on Wednesday 10th November at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. DAIREN MARU will be despatched by this Company from here for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu on Monday the 1st November at noon.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The R.M.S. s.s. MONTEAGLE arrived Vancouver on Tuesday the 6th October.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Waterhouse Line s.s. SHINTSU MARU from Manila is due at Hongkong on the 18th inst. leaves for Vancouver and Seattle on the 17th instant.

The I. O. S. N. s.s. KUTSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 15th October.

TO SAIL.

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

The Steamship "SHINTSU MARU" will be despatched for the above ports about the 17th October. For freight and particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, 30th Sept., 1915.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Telemachus, Br. s.s. 1,340, Arthur Fraser, 3rd Oct.—Salgon, 26th Sept. Rice—China.	
Chofu Maru, Jap. s.s. 633, S. Orr, 4th Oct.—Bintin, 3rd Oct. Wood—P. A. L. & Co.	
Manila Maru, 6,031, N. Kobayashi, 5th Oct.—Yokohama, 21st Sept. Gen.—O.S.K.	
Shinyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 6,363, W. C. T. E. 5th Oct.—4th Sept. Gen.—T.K.K.	
Haiyang, Br. s.s. 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 7th Oct.—Salgon, 3rd Oct. Rice—China.	
Kazembe, Br. s.s. 2,935, J. W. Anderson, 8th Oct.—Manila, 4th Oct. Gen.—S. T. & Co.	
Tonghong, Br. s.s. 1,313, F. J. Porynor, 8th Oct.—Salgon, 2nd Oct. General—China.	
Kalfong, Br. s.s. 987, J. B. Evans, 7th Oct.—Holbow, 5th Oct. Gen.—B. and S.	
Fooksang, Br. s.s. 1,887, T. A. Mitchell, 7th Oct.—Kobe, 1st Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Tamling, Br. s.s. 1,561, Pennefather, 8th Oct.—Manila, 5th Oct. Gen.—B. & S.	
Taihei Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,101, T. Horiuchi, 8th Oct.—Chefoo, 2nd Oct. Gen.—M.B.K.	
Persia, Br. s.s. 2,744, J. Hill, 9th Oct.—San Francisco, 15th Sept. Gen.—P. M. & Co.	
Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 662, T. Ronishi, 8th Oct.—Holbow, 7th Oct. Gen.—O.S.K.	
Childer, Nor. s.s. 1,102, Nils Hjorth, 8th Oct.—Swatow, Gen.—T. & Co.	
Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 10th Oct.—Fookchow, 9th Oct. Gen.—D. L. & Co.	
Heleur, Br. s.s. 4,490, D. MacLean, 10th Oct.—Manila, 8th Oct. Gen.—B. & S.	
Footle, Chi. s.s. 859, Miyahara, 10th Oct.—Bangkok, 1st October Rice—China.	
Hongkong, Br. s.s. 739, A. Manguerito, 8th Oct.—Holbow, 8th Oct. Gen.—A. R. Marty.	
Talshun, Chi. s.s. 1,216, Westerlund, 9th Oct.—Shanghai, 6th Oct. Gen.—C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sosho Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,119, A. Voharagahi 9th Oct.—Swatow, 8th October Gen.—O.S.K.	
Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,95, Jas. Doyle, 9th Oct.—Port Paraval, 7th October Lino Sling—S. T. & Co.	
Moresby, Br. s.s. 1,338, Capt. Stalker, 9th Oct.—Salgon, 4th Oct. General—Chinese Owners.	
Wuhu, Br. s.s. 1,250, E. P. Partridge, 9th Oct.—Wuhu, Rice—B. & S.	
Novara, Br. s.s. 4,249, H.R. Hetherington, 9th Oct.—Singapore, 4th October Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	

CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK, AND COLOMBO.

THE Steamship

"KAZEMBE,"
 Capt. J. W. Anderson having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Wednesday, 13th instant at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of lading will be counter-signed by

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1915.

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REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA" (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)

Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680 Feet. Beam 73½ Feet.

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Sails from Nagasaki

For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£36
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	0
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months)	65
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	109
Reduced rates to all Ports in the United States, Canada, and Europe.	114

Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

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For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & GLASGOW	City of Hankow	18th October.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 9th Oct. 1915.

General Agents.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE	SLIPWAY
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200	100	12' 6"	6' 6"	100' x 20'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	150	75	12' 6"	6' 6"	100' x 20'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	150	75	12' 6"	6' 6"	100' x 20'
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	150	75	12' 6"	6' 6"	100' x 20'
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	150	75	12' 6"	6' 6"	100' x 20'
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	150	75	12' 6"	6' 6"	100' x 20'
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	150	75	12' 6"	6' 6"	100' x 20'
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	150	75	12' 6"	6' 6"	100' x 20'
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	150	75	12' 6"	6' 6"	100' x 20'
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	150	75	12' 6"	6' 6"	100' x 20'
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	150	75	12' 6"	6' 6"	100' x 20'
No. 12 Dock, Kowloon	150	75	12' 6"	6' 6"	100' x 20'
No. 13 Dock, Kowloon	150	75	12' 6"	6' 6"	100' x 20'
No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	150	75	12' 6"	6' 6"	100' x 20'
No. 15 Dock, Kowloon	150	75	12' 6"	6' 6"	100' x 20'
No. 16 Dock, Kowloon	150	75	12' 6"	6' 6"	100' x 20'
No. 17 Dock, Kowloon	150	75	12' 6"	6' 6"	100' x 20'
No. 18 Dock, Kowloon	150	75	12' 6"	6' 6"	100' x 20'
No. 19 Dock, Kowloon	150	75	12' 6"	6' 6"	100' x 20'
No. 20 Dock, Kowloon	150	75	12' 6"	6' 6"	100' x 20'

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager:

M. DYER & SONS, M.J.N., Kowloon Dock Hongkong.

Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1915.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

On Report.
The following will report themselves at the Central Police Station at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, Oct. 15, in uniform.

(A) Absent from Combined Parade, Oct. 7—V. Yvanovich, A. A. Remedios, J. M. Victor, Wong Ohak Nam and Man Tai Cheong.

(B) Absent from Piquet Duty, Oct. 9—P. C. Lindsay.

(C) Attending Parade without Roll Book—Sergeant Lummett.

Patrols (Central).
Tuesday, Oct. 12—No. 1 Co. for each shift, as in Orders of Oct. 9 and 11. Inspector Wilden visits.

Wednesday, Oct. 13 5.50—One Sergeant or Senior P. C. and seven P. Cs. from No. 3 Co.

8.50—P. Cs. Rosser (3) Williams (3), Wright (5) Grimble (5), Hooper (8) Ormiston (8). Inspector Taylor visits.

Thursday, Oct. 14—One Sergeant or Senior P. C. and seven P. Cs. from No. 3 Co. for each shift.

Friday, Oct. 15—One Sergeant or Senior P. C. and seven P. Cs. from No. 2 Co. for each shift.

Patrols (Eastern).

Tuesday, October 12, 5.50—P. Cs. S. Bux and Omer Aroulli.

8.50—P. Cs. A. A. Samy and A. Hassan.

Wednesday, October 13, 5.50—A. M. Nocr and A. Ismail, 8.50—E. Aroulli and E. Moodeen.

Thursday October 14, 5.50 p.m. P. Cs. Abdul Hamid and R. Ramjahn, 8.50 P. Cs. U. M. Omer, P. Cs. S. Moodeen Inspector Sirdar Khan will visit.

Friday, October 15, 5.50 p.m. M. R. Salleh, A. R. Robman, 8.50 p.m. A. G. Saffad, Hashan Khan Sergt. Khawar Khan will visit.

Saturday, October 16, 5.50 p.m. Shiekh Hamed, M. Abbas, 8.50 p.m. Jacob Mohammad, Fatty Deen, Sergt. O. Aroulli will visit.

Patrols (Water Police).

Tuesday, Oct. 12—5.50 Neves (8) J. R. Pereira (S) Sergeant Silva (P). 8.50 Goodwin (S) Arnott (S) Ireson (P).

Wednesday, Oct. 13—5.50 Rosario (S) P. Roza (S) Sergeant Figueroa (P). 8.50 Banjo (S) F. Hobbs (S) W. Hobbs (P).

Thursday, October 14—5.50—Kim (S) Maxwell (S) Inspector D'Almada (P). 8.50—Wilks (S) Gaskell (S) Henderson (P).

Parades.

(Central Station 5.30 p.m. Multi and Rifles).

Oct. 13—No. 2 Co., and Recruits No. 3 Co.

Oct. 14—1st, 3rd and 4th Platoons No. 1 Co.

Oct. 15—3rd and 4th Platoons and Recruits No. 3 Co.

Orchestra Practises.

Oct. 13, 15, 19 and 20 at 6 p.m. sharp.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V. D. state:—

Leave.
The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—

Pte. U. Santos from 12.10.15 to 12.4.16.

Lo. Pl. B. Brown from 10.10.15 to 10.10.16.

Corpl. E. W. Carpenter from 1.11.15 to 15.9.16.

Resignations.
Pte. T. K. Wong is permitted to resign, dated 8.10.15. Gr. W. Billingham is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 12.10.15.

Parades.

Parades for Wednesday, 13th instant.

5.15 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co.—Fall in at Headquarters and proceed to Murray Parade Ground for Section Drill and Skirmishing.

GERMAN APOLOGY.

Full "Satisfaction" in Arabic Case.

Washington, August 27. Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, on instructions from Berlin, has notified Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, that "full satisfaction" will be given to the United States for the sinking of the Arabic.

Count Bernstorff explains that Germany will make more than a mere disavowal if the Arabic was sunk without warning.

This statement is the first definite word indicating the extent of Count Bernstorff's instructions from Berlin since his message to the State Department on August 24th.

This message asked the United States not to take a "definite stand" without hearing the German version of the case. It added:—If Americans should actually have lost their lives this would naturally be contrary to our intentions. The Imperial Government would deeply regret the fact, and begs to tender its sincerest sympathies to the American Government.

Innumerable conjectures have been made as to the nature of Germany's proposals. The United States is expected to take up the question of reparation in respect of the Americans who have lost their lives, but this was not discussed at to-day's conference.

Further communications from Berlin are expected to advance the negotiations to the point where attacks on ships carrying passengers will be definitely discontinued, at least while the subject is under further discussion.

Yesterday Count Bernstorff informed Mr. Lansing that his (Count Bernstorff's) statement on Tuesday was intended to imply that submarine commanders had been ordered to attack no more merchantmen without giving warning.

Mr. Gerard, the United States Ambassador in Berlin, reporting the substance of a conversation with Herr von Jagow, said that Germany before the sinking of the Arabic had adopted a policy designed to settle the entire submarine problem. Mr. Gerard's despatch has not been published.

Definite Promise Required.
Washington, August 27.—The United States will press for a clearing up of the entire submarine controversy before considering the Lusitania and Arabic incidents closed.

The Cabinet has been informed unofficially that it will be the Imperial Chancellor and the Foreign Minister, and not the Minister of Marine, who will determine the German position.

Count Bernstorff says that he believes that the negotiations regarding the Arabic will be followed by others on the subject of the Lusitania.—Press Association War Special.

5.15 p.m. Signalling Section—Signalling practice at Headquarters. Remainder Nil.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—

On duty until 10th instant, Centre Section M. G. Co.

Officer on duty, Lieut. Wright.

Detention Camp, Kowloon:—

On duty to-night, No. 2 Section Art. Batty, and 5 members of Signalling Section.

Officer on duty Capt. W. M. Scott.

On duty to-morrow night Civil Service Company:

Officer on duty Lieut. Lindsell.

On duty 14th instant No. 1 Section Art. Batty.

Officer on duty Capt. Wolfe or Lieut. Kennett.

Orderly Sergeant until 10th instant Sergt. Schnepel.

SINKING OF THE SUI FUNG.

Third Body found on Board this Morning.

Considerable interest was aroused in the enquiry into the sinking of the steam launch Sui Fung, which was resumed by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this afternoon.

It will be remembered that at the time of the sinking of the launch two bodies were discovered and it was on these that the inquiry was being held.

This morning, salvage operations having effected the raising of the vessel to a considerable degree, a third body, in an advanced state of decomposition, was found in one of the state-rooms and removed. This makes three as the total number of deaths.

A Chinese constable giving evidence this afternoon said the vessel took a quarter of an hour to sink, some of the passengers, when the launch started sinking clambered on to the awning and so on to the wharf. The launch had about eight hundred piculs of cargo on board, whereas usually the boat only carried about four or five hundred piculs.

The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

EXPERT PANEL.

Notable Scientists Included.

We are officially informed that the Minister of Munitions has constituted a Munitions Inventions Branch of the Department, and has appointed as Comptroller Mr. E. W. Moir, M. Inst. C. E. and Mr. Am. Soc. C. E.

The branch, which for the present is located in Armament Buildings, White Hall Place, will have the duty of considering projects for inventions relating to munitions for warfare on land, or matters appertaining thereto.

The Comptroller and staff of the branch will be assisted in their work of examination, and, if thought necessary, in the investigation and development of any projects that may be considered worthy of being developed, by a panel of honorary scientific and other experts. The following gentlemen have accepted Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to act on this panel:

Colonel Gould Adams.
Mr. Horace Darwin, F.R.S.

Mr. Macdonald Duckham.

Mr. W. Duddell, F.R.S.

Mr. Sebastian J. de Ferranti, D.Sc.

Professor Glazebrook, F.R.S.

Sir Robert Hadfield, F.R.S.

Professor J. S. Haldane, F.R.S.

Colonel N. B. Hefferman.

Sir Alexander Kennedy, F.R.S.

Mr. F. W. Lancaster.

Professor A. P. Laurie, M.A., D.Sc.

Professor Vivian Lewis, M.A.

Mr. Michael Longridge.

Mr. W. H. Maw, M.I.C.E.

Sir Hiram Maxim.

Captain Moore, R.N.

Sir Henry Norman, M.P.

Mr. F. G. Ogilvie, C.B.

Major-General G. K. Scott-Moncrieff.

Mr. Willford Stokes.

Mr. James Swinburne, F.R.S.

Sir Joseph John Thomson, F.R.S.

Mr. A. J. Walter, K. O.

Mr. C. J. Wilson.

All communication should be addressed to Comptroller at Armament Buildings, White Hall Place, S. W.

Oxford Local Examination Successes.

At the recent Oxford Local Examinations St. Stephen's Girls College sent in seven candidates. A cablegram has now been received saying that all of them have been successful.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 3.)

At The Front.

A private in the D. C. L. I. Grenade Company, writing to his employer, says: With well-oiled rifles and bayonets, a good supply of ammunition, and a "pack" worthy of the name, we marched from camp in the direction of the firing line, a few hours ahead of our battalion. The rain was coming down in torrents (we had been dished out with sunshades the previous day) and the roads were a quagmire. We were soon doing the "Gaby Glide" through the mud—none of your solid English mud, but an affectionate clinging, won't-leave-you-sort of sliding mud. A little diversion is caused when some unfortunate goes down; I went down twice and I still fail to see the joke.

We are soon pretty well drenched, but that does not bother us, for we know there is more to come when we get to the communication trenches—we have had some. A notice in a field gives food for thought—"Please keep off the crop." Keep off the crops, forsooth, and the guns of the Huns thundering a few miles away!

We pass many things of interest, of which I must not tell you, but they are very comforting sights nevertheless. Ypres again, silent and tragic, little altered since our previous visit, save that a few ruins have toppled down altogether. We pass through the town like a phantom army, the noise of our marching feet deadened by the soft sand and dust that covers the pavements. The smells (la pue comme les Allemands), and the flies, sickeningly fat and odious—our companions for some time to come—are more obnoxious and numerous (if that is possible) than before. Proceeding in single file, we reach the communication trenches, into which we jump, to find to our delight (whoa!) that they are nearly knee-deep in mud and water. Perhaps in years to come, some genius will invent a sort of water-power gondola, and thus combine business with pleasure.

"Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished." I cannot help it, I always want to laugh when we go down these trenches; it looks so ludicrous to see these human moles, covered with mud, until it is difficult to tell which is the man and which is the trench, bent nearly double, splashing their way through in a frantic effort to keep in touch with the man ahead for fear of turning down the wrong passage; to see the none-too-slender ones get stuck in the narrow parts and hold up the others behind him, and to hear the caustic comments when someone unable to bear the strain any longer assumes a normal position, and is rewarded for his pains by the spiteful ph

ph of the bullets over his head; and to ruminate with a tinge of sadness that once we called ourselves respectable. We look a sorry band of pilgrims when eventually we stagger into the front-line trenches. I got into conversation with a youth whom I shrewdly suspect will get a shave when he gets back to the rest-camp. He told me how our artillery caught the Germans bringing up supports, and how they could hear the Huns squealing; how the Huns hoisted a dummy above their trenches in the hope that our fellows would fire at it, and thus expose themselves—and many other stories and useful hints until our battalion arrived to relieve them—much to their satisfaction.

A Grim Meeting.
Scrambling into the dug-out in our wet and muddy garments without even taking off our equipment, we were soon sleeping the sleep of the unjust. Five minutes later (the sergeant swore it was two hours) we were roused

by the order to stand-to. I made a canteen of tea and cooked some bacon. This with a few Army biscuits—that piquant delicacy that I understand just failed the test as shrappel—and we felt fit to face whatever was to come. A little later I went to my post down the sap, taking a few souvenirs in the shape of bombs. Arrived there, I took my bearings, with the aid of a periscope. I found I was nearer the Huns than I have ever been before. But I found something else, something that sent a cold shudder down my spine. It lay just out there, so near that I might have touched it with the tip of my bayonet. I have seen many grim relics of this awful war, but this was different—it was the position, half lying, half reclining on a hillock, as if someone with devilish humour had posed it there in jest. It was looking straight into my face, with its sightless eyes and an expression impossible to define. A grim meeting, truly, the living and the dead. Enemies in life, yes; but surely the soul that once inhabited this poor clay had done with enmity, and Heaven knows, I bore it no malice. My mission was with the living; for them such enmity must, and always will be, until a miracle happens, and humanity, groping into the dark, will see the light and understand. Dinner-time found me trying, with a patience worthy of a better cause, to make a trench pudding. This sounds all right, but really means our old friend the Army biscuit disguised as a pudding—this transformation being brought about by the simple process of boiling it to a pulp and spreading jam over it—no comments. About 8.30 the order ran down the lines to stand-to. It was obvious that something was in the wind. Our surmises proved correct. It came as suddenly as it was dramatic. A terrific explosion, the like of which I have never heard, and a huge spout of black smoke, flame, soot, sandbags, and other things, belched from the German trenches. The ground rocked beneath our feet, the sides of the trenches away, and seemed like to topple over. Some of our fellows were flung to the ground. Simultaneously our guns opened fire on all sides. We sprang like one man to the parapets, and blazed away with rapid fire until our rifles were almost too hot to hold. One could feel that the Germans were staggered at the suddenness of the attack, for they did not reply for some moments. To our right a line of khaki figures with bayonets fixed were sweeping to ward the German lines. We expected to hear the order to charge at any moment. It lasted about forty minutes, but in that forty minutes I learnt a lot. I felt for the first time what is meant by the joy of battle, what it is like to get the smell of cordite in your nostrils, and to see red. I must confess that I have often felt a vague uneasiness when we met the Huns as man to man. I have been where the shells have fallen amongst us and watched the fear in the eyes of our poor lads when that hellish blight has sped some trembling soul to eternal flight—for it was not war to be mown down by something you cannot fight against, cannot hit back. But this was different; we almost prayed that they would come, or that we could try and rush their trenches. I knew then what it was that enabled a man in the full flower of his life to dare to cross that abyss from which there is no returning. It was the call of the blood. It was over as suddenly as it commenced. At dawn the Huns tried a counter-attack; in one place they came out of their trenches, but they could not stand the "Yorkshire" welcome, and soon got back again. I understand we gained about 150 yards.

(To be Continued.)

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(To be Continued.)

POLICY OF ATTRITION.

(Continued from page 10.)

In all nearly ten million, and it is admitted that all these are minimum figures.

Now, of the 750,000 under-training in Germany, it is reasonably certain that at least 350,000 has been sent to join Hindenburg, whilst others have gone to Italy (probably only 50,000), and still others have been moving into Belgium. As to the casualties, it is clear that the killed and prisoners are not included in this figure, since the former require no further subsistence and the latter are kept at the expense of the Allies.

Further, if 2,000,000 are constantly in hospital (since the duration of treatment is certainly less than four months, though probably over three), at least 6,000,000 cases in all must have passed through the doctors' hands. Judging by the figures for the 1870-71 campaign this is surprisingly low. But according to the best attainable evidence 40 per cent. of the men hit die on the field or before reaching hospital, and this would give 2,400,000 dead outright—more than one would expect from wounds only, but under, rather than over, the mark if deaths by disease are included.

The figures built up from French sources, and estimated by competent authorities in Switzerland and Sweden, all work out to about 4,200,000 up to the middle of July, but do not include sickness. Though the health of the troops seems to have been very well maintained, there has been nothing yet accomplished by medical science which has done away with pneumonia and the other ailments which affect men exposed to great hardships in a Russian winter.

On the whole I am inclined to accept the French figures as the safest for our purpose, and from these it follows that the total number of men in Germany considered fit for military service and below 45 years of age are now barely sufficient to keep up the armies on both fronts to the 4,000,000 which experience has shown to be the minimum. Though a few men of very inferior quality may be obtained from men over 45, there is no possibility remaining for Germany to keep up the garrison of her frontiers at their present strength, and once they begin to fall below that strength the end is very nearly in sight.

It is for this moment we have been waiting throughout these many months, and these figures are the best possible justification of the policy of attrition deliberately adopted by the Allies in the West.

As General Joffre said, we might have forced the line by a reckless expenditure of men weeks, even months, ago, but then we should only have had to fight our way through many other lines of works fully manned in the rear, and the Germans would probably have fought better on their own soil.

Now, when the line breaks there is nothing behind it, and once the knowledge of their numerical weakness gets hold of our enemy the end will come very rapidly indeed. As for the cost of this policy to us, it has been moderate in comparison to what a less deliberate proceeding would have involved. The French found collective figures, but it is common knowledge that since January, thanks to their artillery, they rarely have lost one man to the enemy's fire, and our own case is about the same. The essential point is that the cost to us hardly matters now, whereas it is vital to the Germans. We began the war—Belgium, Great Britain, France, and Russia combined—with not more than about six million equipped men in the field. Germany and Austria had nearly ten millions absolutely ready, but

MAILS SEIZED.

Another German Affront to Norway.

Christiania, Aug. 19. The mail steamer Haakon, which left Bergen to-day for England, having been stopped by a German submarine, which seized the mails, in cluding registered letters, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Norwegian Legation in Berlin, has protested to the German Government, and has requested the return of the mails to Norway.

The Norwegian Postmaster-General reports that the submarine ordered to be thrown overboard all printed matter and parcels addressed to England, France, Italy, and all anti-German colonies.

All letters and remittances from Norway were taken aboard the submarine. This affects all the mails which arrived at Bergen Post-office after the previous steamer's departure on Monday last. Besides the Norwegian mails, the ship carried seven bags of mails from Denmark for London.

"Not Decent Warfare."
Copenhagen, August 18.—The high-handed action of the German submarine which stopped the Norwegian steamer Haakon and removed the mails has aroused a storm of resentment in Norway.

The *Aftenposten* says: "The intelligence received by the Norwegian people of the German submarine's treatment of the Haakon will cause much indignation and bitterness from the North Cape to Lindesnes. The German submarines are waging war against Britain, but the injury inflicted on Britain by grabbing Norwegian mails is immaterial as compared with the damage done to our country. The theft of neutral mails is not part of decent warfare."

The Danish Postmaster-General, interviewed by a newspaper representative, declares that no more Danish mails will be sent via Norway to England. They will be despatched solely by Danish ships in future.—Press Association War Special.

BLUE FUNNEL STEAMER SUNK.

Captain and Nine of Crew Killed.

Forty-two members of the crew of the Alfred Holt Line steamer Diomed, which was sunk at 2.30 p.m. on August 21, were landed early the following Monday morning. Capt. Myles, of Queens-town, was killed on the bridge.

A Liverpool telegram says: Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co. state that three men were killed outright, and seven drowned. The names of the killed are:—Capt. J. Myles, whose home is in the South of Ireland; Quartermaster Victor Anderson, of Liverpool; and Third Steward Joseph Hall, of Birkenhead. The drowned are James White, sailor, Liverpool; George Tobin, second cook, Liverpool; and five Chinese firemen. Two of the crew are in hospital suffering from shock, and W. Richardson, chief mate Liscaud, has a leg fractured.

The Diomed, which was a steamer of 4,700 tons gross, left Liverpool on Aug. 21 for the East. She was built about 20 years ago, and carried a crew of 54, including the captain. The latter had been in the company's service since 1902, and this was his second voyage as master.

while the German and Austrian figures have been steadily shrinking, ours have grown, and are still growing at an astonishing rate. It is noteworthy that whereas the wastage is growing in a geometrical ratio, the accessions to our forces are increasing in almost a corresponding proportion.

NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1911 and 1913

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (In Liquidation)

SECOND RETURN OF CAPITAL.

Notice is hereby given that a Second Return of Capital of Fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared in this matter, and that the same may be received at the Offices of the Liquidators, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on or after Tuesday, Twelfth October, 1915.

No return of Capital will be made unless Share Certificates are produced when applying for payment.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., Liquidators, Hongkong, 8th October, 1915.

G. R. SPECIAL LICENCE ISSUED UNDER KING'S REGULATION. No. 10 of 1915.

WHEREAS a Special Licence was issued by me on the 8th day of September, 1915, permitting all British subjects, firms or corporations to trade with certain persons and bodies of persons of Ottoman nationality residing and doing business in China, I, His Britannic Majesty's Minister in China, hereby announce that the following persons of Ottoman nationality are to be included in the list of those persons named in the aforesaid special Licence with whom all British subjects, firms or corporations are permitted to trade, namely: J. A. David, of Shanghai, Import and Export Merchant; E. S. Kadoorie, of Shanghai, financier; R. E. Kadoorie, of Shanghai, Sharebroker and Member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange; Selim A. Khuri, of Shanghai, Mining Prospector; and N. Noury, of Hankow, of the firm of N. Noury & Co., Silk and Hide Merchants.

J. N. JORDAN, His Britannic Majesty's Minister, Peking, September 24th, 1915.

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1890.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 35 and 37, King's Road, (2nd Street) (Central Market) Telephone No. 513.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

EXPECTED.

Per P. and O. steamer Medina, from London Sept. 4.—To Shanghai: Mr R. G. Dawie, Rev J. S. Helps and son, Dr E. G. G. H. Helps, Mr W. Weaver, Mrs and Miss Cooper, Miss Dale, Mr G. Stephenson, Mr F. E. Frazor, Miss D. J. Walker, Mrs R. P. Sanderson, and son, Mr W. Harrow, Dr and Mrs W. G. Grovner, Miss Wilson, Mr A. C. Thomas, Mr and Mrs J. H. Jennings, Capt and Mrs Mearns, Mr A. K. Henderson, Miss E. D. George, Mrs H. S. Che, Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru, from London Sept. 11.—To Shanghai: Mr W. H. T. King, Miss K. Holt, Mrs Priestley and child, Mr R. Macfarlane, Mr and Mrs Hinton, Capt. and Mrs. Sangster, Mrs Stott, Mrs Friedrick and 2 children, Mr W. Blonck, Mrs A. H. Skinner, Mrs Stewart, Miss K. I. Craven, Miss Taylor, Miss Casswell, Miss E. A. Keen, Miss I. Maclean, Mrs Valley, Mr F. O. Ball, Miss M. Light, Miss G. Smith, Miss L. Jackson, Mr R. Doranco, Mr T. Mason, Mr P. van der Mark, Miss MacLaren, Miss Yard, Miss L. Cassels, Miss L. Smith, Miss E. J. Mitchell, Miss G. Nelson, Miss M. Hurston, Miss R. Thompson, Miss M. Biggam, Mrs Mitchell, Miss M. Keenan, To Hongkong: Mrs Rees, Mrs Carlwright, Mr and Mrs White, Mr E. R. Mrs and Miss Halifax, Miss Marr, Mr and Mrs Chapman, Mr and Mrs Davidson, Mr Richardson, Mr H. Scott, Miss G. M. Carling, Mr L. Guy, Mrs Wright, Mrs Rhodes, Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano Maru, from London August 28.—To Shanghai: Mr Fraser, Mr D. R. Lophen, Miss L. R. Stephen, Mr W. Chang, Miss Jorgensen, To Hongkong: Mr S. M. Mayes, Miss Rippin, Mr A. S. Allison, Mr G. R. Ellis, Mr Legazpi.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1915.

By Special Request, PATHE'S GREAT COLOURED DRAMA.

in 4 parts:

"HONESTY."

PANORAMIC, COMIC AND INTERESTING FILMS.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15.

5th Series of "ROCAMBOLE, THE TERROR OF PARIS," in 5 parts.

BIJOU THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Continuation of the great drama

"LUCILLE LOVE"

11th and 12th Series.

also

COMIC PICTURES.

Matinee

every Wednesday and Saturday.

NOTICES.

"CAILLE" FIVE-SPEED PORTABLE MOTOR. Call and inspect the very latest in Portable Motors.

ALEX. ROSS & CO., 4, Des Vaux Road Central.

THE BEST MEALS SERVED IN HONGKONG \$1.00

EITHER A LA CARTE OR TABLE D'HOTE.

Oysters, Kippers & Smoked Fillet Haddock, Our Fried Fish with Chip Potatoes is Par Excellence.

We serve only Liptons No. 1 Tea & Choicest Cake made with best Table Butter only.

You should not fail to give us a Trial.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Undertaken and Executed: SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

General Managers, Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

Do not forget after the Show

up, and Light Refreshments

at LEXANDRA CAFE, Oper. Till Midnight.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicant should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th, July, 1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Moi Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut—	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	19
Roast—Shin	lb.	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
corned—Ham Ngau Li	each	60
Head—Ngau Tau	each	\$1.00
Heart—Ngau Sam	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Fei Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Yeung Fei	lb.	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shan	lb.	24
Saddle—	lb.	27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	lb.	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	15
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	23
Pork Chop—Chu Pak Kwat	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	24
Leg—Chu Pei	lb.	28
Kat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20
Sheeps' Head & Feet—Yeung Tan Keuk	set	60
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	22
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)	per doz	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	40
Geese—Ngo	lb.	30
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	24
Hohow—Hoi How Pak Kap	each	25
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each	25
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	lb.	45
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Codfish—Ohik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	28
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	28
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	28
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Grouper—Shok Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labrus—Wong Ka Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	28
Macarrel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Ohai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tau Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	lb.	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Ohong	lb.	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Ohong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shak Kau Kung	lb.	15
Roach—Ohun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	28
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	16
Turbot—Oho How Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	lb.	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Oregon)—Tia Chun Ping Kho	lb.	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sai Shing Heng Chiu lb.	3
(brides), Macao—San Heng Chiu	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lu	1
Carambola—Yeung To	12
Coconuts—Ye Tse	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	12
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	8
"America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	10
Liohees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	1b 23
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	5
"Sweet	8
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	10
(Canton, Cooking)—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fy Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	14
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	14
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	15
Walnuts—Hop To	15
Water Melon, (Am.)—Kam San Sai Kwa	each

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Ohi	lb.	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tau	lb.	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	lb.	8
Sprout—Ah Ohi	lb.	8
Long—Tau Kok	lb.	10
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tan	each	6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb.	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	lb.	8
Red—Hung Ke	lb.	10
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	lb.	14
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	lb.	8
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	lb.	8
Carrots—Kam Shan	lb.	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	lb.	25
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	lb.	10
Red—Hung Fa Chiu	lb.	8
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	lb.	10
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Ohu Liu	lb.	8
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	lb.	8
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Kung	lb.	9
old—Lo Kung	lb.	12
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	each	1
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each	1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	lb.	6
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	8
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	35
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Oho Ko	each	8
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	8
Okros	lb.	8
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	lb.	8
Green—Shang Chong	lb.	7
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	lb.	8
Parley—Kun Tsai	lb.	8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	3
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	lb.	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	lb.	3
Japan—Yut Pun Shu Tsai	lb.	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	lb.	3
Foochow—Tao-chow Shu Tsai	lb.	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	lb.	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	lb.	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	lb.	5
Sage—Tao So	lb.	5
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	lb.	5
Spinach—Yin Tsai	lb.	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	lb.	5
Taro—Wu Tau	lb.	5
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	lb.	5
English—Yeung Lo Pak	lb.	5
(American)—Kam-san Jhit	lb.	5
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	lb.	5
Lily root—Lan Ngau	lb.	5
Yams—Ta Shu	lb.	5
English—Yeung Kan Choi	lb.	5

海鮮

The above prices are in accordance with the Government's list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:

1. Flour:—	
(a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	\$4.50
per lb.,	10
(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	4.00
per lb.,	08
(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	3.50
per lb.,	0
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	35
(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	25
(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	25
(d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	35
(e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	23
(f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	20
3. Sugar:—	
Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	14
Granulated, per lb.,	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	13
No. 2	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	
4. Frozen Meat:—	

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company, Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount or subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 100 in value (excepting those articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

EMPLOYERS!

EMPLOYERS!!

EMPLOYERS!!!

THE EMPIRE URGENTLY

NEEDS

EVERY SKILLED

ENGINEER

IN YOUR FACTORY

NOT ON WAR WORK.

MAKE IT EASY

FOR THEM TO

GO AND EASY

TO COME BACK.

TYPHOON SIGNALS.

STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

The following Typhoon signals are hoisted on the Masthead on Signal Hill, Kowloon, the Harbour Office, the Kowloon Godowns, H. M. S. Tamar, Green Island, Standard Oil Premises, Lai-chi-kok and F. O. Quarters, Lyceum.

A CONE point upward indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

RED SIGNALS indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

BLACK SIGNALS indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

URGENT SIGNALS. In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signals will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS. A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS. The following Night Signals will be hoisted from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green, Green, Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green, Red, Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red, Green, Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event or the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

The Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS. For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock, Aberdeen, Waglan, Sau Ki Wan, Stanley, Sai Kung, Cape Collinson, Sha Tau Kok, Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels on demand by signals from the lighthouse. C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HOTEL LIST.

Hongkong Hotel.
Amara Mr & Mrs Clongton S
Bain H Murray Lauriston C
Barling J H Manning Mr and
Beadel D C Mrs Mrs W
Bellillo Mr & Mrs E Mansfield
Bell C D J McNicoll L D
Blackett Mr & Mrs Merooki J
W L Moore W
Bouman G C McMurray D
Bunn Mr & Mrs R D Sturges Capt R W
Bunce Mr and Mrs Nathan M A
Choy Lung-shi Mrs Neighbour W R
Chapman G Marshall H J
Cheolham H Markham B
Crawford G A Marriott Dr & Mrs O
Corbin M McNicoll L D
D'Almada Castro Neighbour W R
Mr & Mrs Nisim Mrs
D'Almada Castro Nisim A
Miss Omission J
D'Almada Castro Parry T N
Miss Pitcher A J
Davis Mr & Mrs F E Ploje Dr
Donnison Mr & Mrs Pluggers Mrs C
Dowley W A Plummer Dr & Mrs
Duffy Miss M E Ray, E. H.
Early H E Raymond Mr and
Fergus V Mrs EM
Fitzwilliams Dr Reay, Miss F
Foster C D Reed Mrs C
French Capt & Mrs Robinson Capt
E M
Gasson Lt-Com & Rouse R and A
Mrs V H Rolfe Capt P H
Goodrich O L Salle Macdonald
Goulbourn V Scott Wm
Gould Mr & Mrs J Shooks Mrs
Gordon F V Serby V
Hall Capt T P Tait Mr and Mrs E G
Henderson C A Trimm O
Hewett Hon E A Walter W B
Hodge W J Walter C B
Jepson R B Watkins J C
Johnston S J Wilkie J
Jones Mr & Mrs F O Williamson Mr & Mrs
Joseph F M Wood G G
Konning A J

Peak Hotel.
Armstrong W John Mrs T J R
Barnett Mr & Mrs Kadoorie E
Bell Mr & Mrs W H Kerk Mr & Mrs W L
Bowdler Mrs Lemlet
Charmichael Mr and Macdonald Mrs
Mrs H F Marritt Mrs
Cartwright H A Michelson Maj & Mrs
Cary F W Mitchellmore Mr & Mrs
Casull Mr & Mrs D Mrs V
C Cooney Lt & Mrs Morgan Major
Cousland A Moss Mr & Mrs D E
Darling Col R E Perkins T L
Dobbie Mr & Mrs Prett Mrs
Falcibus Col Ralphs Mr & Mrs
Feller Donnan Skinner Miss
Hale Mr & Mrs H A Smith Mr & Mrs E G
Hansen W J Mrs Smith Mr & Mrs A F
Hind B A Stewart Capt & Mrs
Hammond Capt Tisdall G
Mrs Trahn J A McRae Mrs
Jones Lee Ventris Maj. Gen

King Edward Hotel.
Almond Mrs R Joseph J
Beale Mrs Rales F H
Black J A Lambdon D
Bromley Mr & Mrs Lee W D
Budge W Lennox Capt & Mrs
Cheng Mr & Mrs T Blencoe
Cook F L Lohol
Cooke, Miss J F Lohol F
Cooke Masters G M & Norris E
J P Maclean D R
Course A Murphy H
Deane Mrs R G Hammore Mrs W C
Duckworth F F Newman Mr & Mrs
Dutton Mr & Mrs G Pramick W C
A Robson Mr
Eaton W T Runcie J E
Evans G C Seigh E M
Foss Mrs C Super O H
Fritz C Ramsay Mrs R A
Geo Mr & Mrs Raymond
Geraghty Mrs Stoneham H F
Gregory T M Sylvester Mrs S
Grieve E Thornton H
Gunn T Tourtelot Mrs E L
Hammer Mr & Mrs Underwood Mr & Mrs
Hoosh A Mrs J H
Jackson Mr & Mrs W Wong S
Johnstone Mr & Mrs

Carlton Hotel.
Chin C B Linchoe Mrs A
Cullin H McKee Thomas
Cropley L Melbourne Mr & Mrs
Cropley N C Parker F
Cropley O C Penfold W V
Donaldson Miss E Rhoades Wm
Downard E Seaker W A
Dowling J Short A M
Foster FR Smith D S
Frances Miss Sprung A L
Fulcher WC Stephens Mrs M H
Grace G Stevenson A
Hope Miss M Taylor J T
Hochen F Thom Wm
Hosbal Dr J Thomson R
Hunter C M Wilson J W
Jones G L D Wood W J
Kelman A D
Lewis M D Miss E A

Grand Hotel.
Abbott Mrs E M James B
Anker J O Johnson Mr & Mrs
Aratt CR Klerk J de
Booth C H Mauteiro J
Britt Mrs E M Philipp P
Buchanan Mrs S Reynolds G W
Craw A E Ryan E
Cruden C Smith J
Dunrich A Stanton J K S
Dyk P S Van Stockwell Mrs G
Grazan O J de Thorpe H F
Grant J Todd J W
Haig J W Wells Mrs E
Hume FG Wright S H

Kingsclere Hotel.
Bolles J W Lohrs J H V G
Burr Percy Negro R
Cavero S M North R A C
Claxton A A Powell Mrs & Capt
Cooper W A J Rolfe P H
Dick H W Robertson Mr & Mrs
Felder D E Mrs J
Elkins Miss D EE
Forbes A Sachse Mrs G
Hicgworth Singer Mr & Mrs E T
Hurley Mr and Mrs Smyth Mr & Mrs F
Kerr Mrs A Watkins O H
Logan W

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, & MANILA.

s.s. "PERSIA"

The above mentioned vessel due to arrive October 8th, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board October 9th, will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered October 15th, will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown October 14th.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before October 30th, otherwise they will not be recognised.

R. C. MORTON, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1915

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

s.s. "SHINYO MARU"

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 6th October at noon, will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all Goods remaining undelivered on 12th October at noon.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, where they will be examined on 13th October at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after October 19th, 1915.

K. DOI, Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1915.

NOTICES

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

SALE OF WORK

IN AID OF

Local Charities for Children—the PRINCE OF WALES' FUND the National Committee for Belgian Relief, and children in M. C. L. Homes whose fathers have been killed in action.

To be held in the Grounds of Government House by kind permission of His Excellency the Governor.

On SATURDAY, 20th October, From 2 to 6 p.m.

Entrance only at the Garden Gate in Upper Albert Road.

Prices of admission Adults 30 cts Children 10 cts

All Members and Associates free.

Come to see the "MERRIE MUMMERS."

5.30 p.m. Ticket \$1.00.

TOYS and FANCY ARTICLES, IOES, SWEETS, TEA, BRAN TUB, CHRISTMAS TREE.

No Chits Taken.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that from October 1st, Thomas W. Simmons succeeds R. D. Bunn to the management of our Hongkong Branch. Authorization has been duly granted Mr. Simmons to sign on behalf of our firm.

GETZ BROS. & Co., Inc. San Francisco.

NOTICES

MELACHRINO & CO.'S EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Radames . . \$2.20 per 100

No. 9 . . . 2.80 "

" 6 . . . 3.00 "

" 4 . . . 4.00 "

SOLE AGENTS:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

OBTAINABLE ALSO AT

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS.

The most complete Mail Supplement in the Colony.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is the paper for mailing to friends at Home. Price per single copy—25 cents. Annual Subscription—\$13 (including postage \$17).

— PHOTOGRAPH —

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of Lady May Opening The French Convent Bazaar 6.10.15.

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NOTICE.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

GOAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at Sebattik or Sandakan (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebattik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebattik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co. Ltd. Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

NOTICES

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on Thursday, the 14th October, 1915, at 5.15 p.m.

Business.—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By order, E. DES VOEUX, Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1915.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your "cough" or "cold" may be—
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
NASAL CATARRH, OR
ORDINARY COUGH,
—you will find in this famous remedy
a refreshing power that is simply
unmatched.
TAKED 25c
Add 10c by
postage.
HIMROD'S
CURE FOR
ASTHMA

COMMERCIAL.

Bullion.
Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., in their circular dated London, September 9, state:—Gold:—External movements have not been in favour of the Bank of England. The following amounts were received by the Bank:—September 2, £1,000,000 in sovereigns from abroad; September 2, £200,000 in sovereigns released on miscellaneous account; September 3, £20,000 in sovereigns released on miscellaneous account; September 3, £1,460,000 in sovereigns from abroad; September 8, £1,055,000 in bar gold; September 8, £550,000 in sovereigns from abroad; September 8, £200,000 in sovereigns released on miscellaneous account. Withdrawals were made as under:—September 3, £1857,000 in foreign gold coin; September 6, £1,150,000 in foreign gold coin; September 6, £2,000,000 in sovereigns for Japan; September 7, £1,000,000 in foreign gold coin; September 7, £105,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Egypt; September 7, £5,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of the Straits Settlements note guarantee fund; September 8, £151,000 in bar gold; September 8, £40,000 in sovereigns for Malta; September 8, £210,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Egypt.

During the week the net reduction amounted to £2,113,000. The net import of gold into India for the month of August, 1915, was about £218,500. Since the outbreak of war, the United States of America received, up to August 21, about \$152,000,000 in gold, made up as follows:—
Denmark ... 300,000
South America ... 1,000,000
Australia ... 2,000,000
Holland ... 2,000,000
Brazil ... 2,500,000
China ... 3,700,000
Japan ... 9,250,000
France ... 11,500,000
England ... 20,590,000
Canada ... 88,802,000

In October 1913, the Government of India decided to appoint a committee to consider the question of uniform weights and measures within the Indian Empire. The recently published report of this committee is of considerable importance, affecting as it does, the commercial transactions of one fifth of the world's population. The adoption of the metric system and alternatively of the British, was considered and rejected. The former, principally upon the ground that the use of decimals was alien to the customs of the Indian people. The latter, because it would have necessitated an alteration in the weight of the tola, the most important standard of weight in use. Moreover, the weight of the tola and of the rupee being identical, the weight of the coin would also have had to be altered. The committee recommended that the Bengal or Indian railway weights should be adopted for universal use throughout the Indian Empire, with the exception of Burma, where a uniform system suitable for that province already obtains. The proposed weights are as follow:—

FOR INDIA.

8 khaasas ... 1 chawal
8 chawals ... 1 ratti
8 rattis ... 1 masha
12 mashes or 4 tanks ... 1 tola
5 tolas ... 1 chatak
16 chataks ... 1 seer
40 seers ... 1 maund

With regard to silver the report states:—The undertone continues good. Under the combined pressure of buying orders from the continent, and the Indian bazaar, the price advanced by stages to 23 1/16d. on September 6,—the highest figure touched since May 15 last. China has sold a limited amount, but not sufficient to affect appreciably the vigour of the market. The United States Treasury, by purchasing about 500,000 oz. each week, is mainly responsible for the improvement in rates. An Indian currency return for August 31 gave details in lakhs of rupees as follow:—
Notes in Circulation ... 66.41
Reserve in silver coin ... 39.92
Gold coin and bullion ... 6.34
Gold in England ... 6.15
The stock in Bombay consists of 5700 bars, as compared with 5400 last week. A shipment of 245,000 oz. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

SHARE REPORT.
COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Price	Number of Shares	Pay Paid Value Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest, 14th May. to now	1915. Lowest, 14th May. to now	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.								
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. £828 b. 830 sa. £73/10/-	120,000	\$125	all	855 July.	700	Oct. 845 x div. 790 c. div.	{ £2/3/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15	
Marine Insurances.								
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. 427 b.	10,000	\$250	59	350 Dec.	305	Oct. 425	360	{ Final of \$4 a/o 1913. Interim of \$18 a/o 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd. 1175 b.	10,000	\$15	£5	145 May	133	Jan. 175	160	{ Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd. 965 n.	12,100	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700	Oct. 972	855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$25 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd. 250 b.	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	250	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.								
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 162 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140	Oct. 162	136	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 420 n.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368	April 420	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping. (40 cts. b. x the rate)								
C.M.S. S. Co., Ltd. (turn of \$4.50 per s.)	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	30 cts.	30 cts.	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. 89 sa.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	91	45	{ \$4 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. 20 n.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Jan.	22	Dec. 23	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. (Combined \$157 1/2 b. Deferred \$94 1/2 n. Preferred \$62 1/2 n.)	{ 60,000	{ 25	{ all	79 Jan.	50	Sept. 157 1/2	96	{ 6 p.c. on p. & 3 p.c. on d. a. for year 1914. shares quoted ex 9 p.c. div. in H'kong from 29.9.15. an interim div. of 6 p.c. on the combined shares paid in London 29.9.15
Shell T'port & Trading Co. Ltd. 90/-	3,797,610	\$1	all	106/- Feb.	70/-	Sept. 90/- x div. 82/- x div.		{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd. 39 b.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40	Nov. 39	32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.16
Refineries.								
China S. Refining Co., Ltd. 131 sa.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70	Nov. 134	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd. 38 n.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17	Dec. 46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.								
Kailan Mining Admin'n. 30/-	1,000,000	\$1	all	4 1/2 Feb.	33/6	Dec. 33/6	30/-	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Min. 340 b.	200,000	\$1	all	3 1/2 Jan.	1.90	Nov. 4	3.60	{ 1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd. 316 n.	160,000	\$1	all	39/- Feb.	19/6	Nov. 32/6	32/-	{ 1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspian. 39/- b. cum div.	796,666	\$1	all	56 1/2	21/3			{ 1/- interim 1915
Decks, Wharves and Godowns &c.								
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd. 80 b.	60,000	\$50	all	69 Jan.	73	Nov. 80	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'pon D. Co., Ltd. 86 1/2 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53	Oct. 86 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. 60 1/2 b.	50,700	1.100	all	60 July	50	Dec. 63 1/2	49 ex div.	Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd. 90 b.	36,700	1.100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2	Dec. 93 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Land, Hotels and Buildings.								
Anglo French Lands. 194	13,000	1.100	all	128 July	120	Dec. 116	112	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. 112 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120	Dec. 116	112	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Land Investment Co. 169 n.	40,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98	Nov. 111 x div.	108	{ \$3 for year ending 30.6.15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd. 46.90 b.	100,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Jan.	7	Nov. 7 1/2	6 1/2	{ 45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd. 40 b.	6,000	\$50	20	45 1/2 Jan.	44	Feb. 40	40	{ \$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands. 105 b.	75,000	\$50	all	98 Dec.	89	Oct. 106	101	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1/2 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd. 72 1/2 b.	19,000	\$50	all	73 June	66	Feb. 100	100	{ \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates. 100 n.	10,000	\$100	all					{ \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.								
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. 172 1/2 b.	20,000	\$50	all	158 July	125	May 180	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co., Ltd. 93.30 b.	18,400	\$10	all	8 1/2 Mar.	7	June 9.30	7	{ 50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik. 154 1/2 b.	75,000	\$10	all	144 Jan.	11	Mar. 17	13 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laou Kung Mow. 90 1/2 n.	8,000	\$100	all	110 Feb.	70	May. 69	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in Shai. 194 b.	40,000	\$50	all	135 Feb.	70	Nov. 105	96	{ Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Miscellaneous.								
China Borneo Company, Ltd. 103 1/2 b.	60,000	\$10	all	12 May	10	Dec. 10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd. 44.40 sa.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4	April 4 1/2	4 1/2	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares) 10.10 b.	50,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7	Nov. 10.10	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd. 10.10 b.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7	Nov. 10.10	8.00	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd. 34 sa.	40,000	\$10	all	39 June	35	Aug. 34	34	50 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. 11 b.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5	Dec. 11	6.70	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. 44 1/2 n.	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36	Nov. 44 1/2	39	Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. 190 b.	6,000	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174	Dec. 190	184	Interim \$1 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd. 34 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22	Apr. 34 1/2	25	{ \$10 % for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. 6.00 n.	325,000	\$5	all	13/- July	7/-	Feb. 5.25	4.80 x div.	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/o 1913
Langkats. 138 1/2 b.	260,000	\$10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28	Dec. 42	36 1/2	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old) 85 cts. b. (New) 85 cts. b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2	June 10	9	{ None
Philippines Ld. 4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	12 Jan.	5	5	5	\$1.50 for 1910
H. Price & Co., Ltd. 5 b.	12,000	\$10	all	10	—	—	—	None
Societe des Pulpes de Papier-terres du Tonkin 20 b.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. 34 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4	Nov. 3 1/2	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd. 21 1/2 n.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17	Jan. 18	16	{ \$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd. 66 1/2 sa.	90,000	\$10	all	6 1/2 April	6.90	Dec. 6.80 x div. 6 1/2 x div. 60 cts. for 1914		{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
William Powell, Limited. 86 1/2 n.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2	Dec. 7	6	\$1.50 for 1914
S. C. Morning Post 29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 1/2 June	92	Dec. 29	29	

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 11 buyers.	Ayer Panas (Straits) \$4.80 buyers.	Kempas (Straits) \$3.30 buyers.	Sandycrofts (Straits) 5.25 buyers.
Lingis 14/9 buyers 15/6 sellers.	Balgownie (Straits) \$3.15 buyers.	Malaka Pindas (Straits) \$1.35 buyers.	Pajam (Straits) \$9.15 buyers.
Nordanaals 18/- buyers 19/6 sellers.	Changkat Serdangs (Straits) \$4.90 buyers.	Malakoffs (Straits) \$3.40 buyers.	9.25 sellers.

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road

Central Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO 11.00, OCT. 12, 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

T/T Selling.	T/T Bombay	On Haiphong	Gold Leaf per oz.
Demand 1/9 7/8	Demand Bombay 137	On Saigon	\$59.60
30 d/s 1/10 15/16	T/T Calcutta	On Bangkok	\$11.05 nom.
60 d/s 1/11	Demand Calcutta 137	Buying.	Bar Silver ready 23 15/16 forward
4 m/s 1/10 1/16	Demand Manila 84 1/2 Nom.	4 m/s L/C 1/10 1/2	
T/T Shanghai 76 1/2	T/T San Fco & N.Y. 42 3/4	4 m/s D/P 1/10 5/8	
Private 30 d/s sight	Demand New York 42 7/8	6 m/s L/C 1/10 3/4	
T/T Singapore 78	T/T Java 107 1/2	30 d/s San Fco & N.Y. 44 1/4	
T/T Japan 87	T/T Manila 107 1/2	4 m/s Mark 1/10 1/2	
T/T India 136 1/2	T/T Germany 250 1/2	4 m/s France 2.61 1/2	
Demand India 137	T/T France 250 1/2	6 m/s France 2.66 1/2	

NOTICE
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BANKS	BANKS
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION. HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York. LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C. BRANCHES:— BOMBAY, LONDON, CALCUTTA, MANILA, CANTON, PANAMA, CEBU, PEKING, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, Kobe, YOKOHAMA CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000 RESERVE FUNDS..... 4,120,000 (U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000 All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application. N. S. MARSHALL, Manager. Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914. THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED. Established 1880. Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000 Paid-up Capital ... 30,000,000 Reserve Fund ... 20,000,000 Head Office.—YOKOHAMA. Branches:— Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama. Agencies at:— Batavia, Bencoolen, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.	HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2/- Silver \$18,000,000 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000 COURT OF DIRECTORS. Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman. W. L. Patterson, Esq., Deputy Chairman. S. H. Dodwell, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., P. H. Holyoak, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shalloo, CHIEF MANAGER. Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, MANAGER. Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited. Hongkong—Interest Allowed: On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum. N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK. THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853. HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON. Paid-up Capital £1,200,000 Reserve Fund £1,800,000 Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000 FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application. Wm. DICKSON, Manager. Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. THE ALEXANDRA CAFE. Cannot be beaten. If Equalled For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liqueurs.	THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED. Head Office 15 Gracechurch Street, London. Authorised Capital £1,500,000 Subscribed 1,125,000 Paid Up 562,500 Reserve Fund 500,000 BANKERS: The Bank of England. The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. BRANCHES:— Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hongkong, Howrah, Kandy, Karachi, Kota Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, Madras, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore. HONGKONG BRANCH. Every description of Banking & Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application. C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
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